FIRST EDITION.

Midnight.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

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GREELEY'S INTRIGUE.

How He Bargained for the Democratic Nomination.

PENSIONS TO DISABLED REBEL SOLDIERS PART OF THE PROGRAMME.

(From the New York Times on Monday.)

The Binghamton *Republican* of Friday evening published a portion of its promised revelations of Greeley's correspondence with active Democrats of this State, began last year, and looking to his nomination for Presidency by the Democratic party. The *Republican* says that Lewis Carmichael, of Unadilla, Otsego county, New York, is the originator of the movement which made Horace Greeley the Democratic candidate for President. Carmichael is a farmer, probably between fifty and fifty-five years of age, who owns and resides on a tract of 240 acres of improved land, two miles west of the village of Unadilla, in Otsego county. For over twenty years he has enjoyed the reputation of being a politician of influence and sagacity, and he was consulted in times of important political movements by Dickinson and other men. He has often attended State Conventions—sometimes as delegate and in 1860 he attended the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions in the interest of Mr. Dickinson. The substance of his statement is given by the *Republican* as follows:

"Carmichael wrote to Mr. Greeley last September, giving him his view about the then coming Presidential campaign, and inviting Greeley to become a candidate. Carmichael's letter was addressed inside to 'Hon. Horace Greeley, the next President of the United States.' Carmichael told Mr. Greeley that the time had come to 'raft over,' and he thought the Democratic leaders would drop old issues and support him."

Mr. Greeley answered the letter in a short time. He expressed, (then or afterward—the writer is not certain as to time here,) his willingness to become a candidate, but was fearful that the Democratic leaders would not support him. A letter to this effect Carmichael took to an interview with him. Carmichael said he went down to New York soon after receiving that letter, and had a long talk with Greeley in the *Tribune* office. Greeley told Carmichael that Horatio Seymour was a standing candidate with the Democratic party, and that Mr. Seymour would not step aside for him.

Carmichael answered that he could not tell about that, as Gov. Seymour had not been asked, and had not said what he would do. Carmichael then offered to undertake to secure Seymour's consent and co-operation to the movement, and Mr. Greeley agreed to be a candidate provided he succeeded with Mr. Seymour and other prominent Democrats.

Within a short time after the interview with Greeley, Carmichael saw Gov. Seymour. He was not inclined to receive the proposition with much favor. Carmichael gave him his views and left him to think the matter over. At that time Seymour thought that perhaps Hutchins could be agreed upon as a candidate.

It was not long before Carmichael saw Seymour again, by appointment, and he said that he had made up his mind that Carmichael was right, and that the Democrats could support Greeley; or if a portion of the Republican party preferred making a change in the Administration the Democrats should not take advantage of the movement.

Carmichael informed Mr. Greeley, as soon as convenient, of his success with Gov. Seymour, and went about the state, immediately, to consult with Democratic leaders. The proposition met with very little opposition, but the fact developed that it was about the only thing they could do, convinced the party leaders that they had better do it. Carmichael says that a general panic took place in Democratic ranks. Even their ranks he would have political associations, and friends that he could not help serving, and they could not get such an administration as they sought by talking up a man with no former political associations, he would be under obligations to recognize. The leaders of both parties are corrupt. Such Democratic leaders as Belmont and others have been making money and political capital out of our following, and the party has continually lost. Three millions of Democratic votes had become useless for want of proper management of them, and he thought it time to end the tableau and compel the leaders to follow for awhile. In 1860 we might have elected Houston, if we had nominated him, over Lincoln, because Houston claimed that the Territories were the common property of all the States, and the Democrats all over the United States could have united on that principle. In 1864 we could have elected Beverdy Johnson or Lazelle, and in 1868 we could have elected Chase over Grant. We had fooled away so many opportunities that we concluded that it was best to drop some of the old, unpopular doctrines that had become stale in shape to succeed.

Carmichael refused to show any letters, alleging that he had already shown letters to the door of this paper. He said he did not understand why Greeley is counting the matter up against Seymour in the movement. (Precisely how he desired to be understood here is uncertain.)

The first plan, Carmichael said, was to call a convention in Otsego county to nominate Mr. Greeley, and start the campaign in that manner.

Last April Mr. Greeley wrote to Carmichael saying that he believed the Democrats preferred a candidate from their own ranks, and would not unite in his support, therefore he decired to be withdrawn from the canvass. But Carmichael prevailed upon him to stick to it until they knew what the Democratic leaders would do—it was not best to back down before they had time to work the thing up."

CORROBORATIVE STATEMENTS.

The *Republican* also give thes substance of independent statements by several reputable citizens of Otsego county, mainly of Unadilla, relating to Carmichael, Greeley and Seymour letters, &c. We quote two of them:

"Henry Van Deusen, at Unadilla, has seen some of Mr. Carmichael's letters from Greeley, and received a large number from Greeley. Carmichael read Greeley's letters to him, and they all had more or less references to Greeley's being a candidate for the Presidency. One letter Mr. Greeley received the last of April, and spoke of the necessity of some Democrat going to Cincinnati in order to secure Greeley's nomination there, and his correspondent said Carmichael should go. Hon. Robert W. Courtney, of Sidney, saw Carmichael last March, at his (Courtney's) house, and had considerable conversation with him on the subject of running Greeley for the Presidency. Carmichael produced a letter from Greeley on the subject of holding a Convention to nominate him in Otsego county, in which he advised that such a movement at that time would be premature."

AFFIDAVITS.

The *Republican* also gives the two affidavits of gentlemen who were more intimately acquainted with the contents of the letters than most of the writers. One of them, Mr. Charles Carpenter, is editor of the Oneonta *Herald*, a weekly Republican newspaper. A part of his information was of an earlier stage of the conspiracy than those of which he did not wish to speak, and the Regency branch of the conspiracy. The position of Mr. Greeley concerning the rebel soldiers he stated some time ago in his journal. Below we give these affidavits:

AFFIDAVIT OF MR. CARPENTER.

ONEONTA, July 17, 1872.

C. S. Carpenter, being sworn, deposes and says that he is a resident of this county, Otsego county, in the State of New York, and that he is well acquainted with Lewis Carmichael, of Unadilla, in said county. That Carmichael has for many years been a prominent Democrat, Internal in County, State, and National Conventions, which he frequently attended; and that he has for about a year past been engaged in seeking a Democratic candidate for the Presidency. That Carmichael was last fall in correspondence with Horace Greeley and Horatio Seymour, on the question of making new issues; one of which was the *payment of pensions to disabled rebel soldiers*, as well as to Union soldiers; and that deponent saw letters from said Greeley and from Seymour, on that question. That one of Greeley's letters, which deponent recognized by what he knows of Greeley's handwriting, and by the *Tribune* heading, (this letter being an answer to a letter of Carmichael asking his views on the confederate pension question,) expressed the views of Mr. Greeley as *favorable to the passage of a law providing that the general Government pay pensions to Southern disabled soldiers*; although he (Greeley) doubted whether Congress would pass such a bill. That deponent read the letter carefully, and this was the true expression and meaning of what was freely discussed between Carmichael and deponent. That this letter was, according to deponent's best recollection, dated in August, or early in September, 1871. Deponent saw letter from Horatio Seymour on the same subject, at about the same time. Mr. Seymour expressed himself *in opposition to making the pensions question an issue then*.

The deponent also saw another letter of Horace Greeley addressed to Carmichael, in which Greeley invited Carmichael to call on him in New York, to talk over political issues that had been broached between them; and a separate part of the letter, which deponent did not see, opportunity of reading carefully, expressed, as deponent distinctly noticed, and was distinctly informed by Carmichael, the possibility that Greeley would accept the nomination for President, if the nomination was tendered to him in 1872. That Carmichael was absent from Otsego shortly afterwards and received from Greeley, as Carmichael distinctly and emphatically stated to him, *Mr. Greeley's positive consent to be the Democratic candidate for President* in 1872, if the nomination was given to him. The date of this letter was in October, 1871.

That Carmichael endeavored to induce deponent to consent to advocate paying pensions to Southern soldiers, as a measure of conciliation between North and South, and to support Mr. Greeley for the Presidency.

That it was fully understood between deponent and Carmichael that Greeley was to be pressed for Democratic nomination. That deponent considered Carmichael a candid man, who treated these subjects with the utmost seriousness; and that deponent is fully convinced that his correspondence and interviews, and their conclusions, are described by him honestly and faithfully.

C. S. CARPENTER.

Sworn before me this 17th day of July, 1872.

E. M. CANNA, Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF DR. IRELAND.

Lewis E. Ireland, of Unadilla, Otsego county New York, being sworn, says that Louis Carmichael, of Unadilla, whom he has known for six years, has frequently been in deponent's office in Unadilla, and has shown deponent letters from Horace Greeley, of New York, five or six in number; and one letter of Horatio Seymour; that deponent did not readily read Greeley's letters, except the heading and signature—Carmichael being addressed as "Friend Carmichael" in one or more of them—which letters deponent held in his hand. Their contents related to matters understood between Carmichael and Greeley, some of the letters passing on as though connected with previous business; and the one of the letters invited Carmichael to go to Cincinnati. These letters were shown to deponent on the last of March or first of April, 1872. Carmichael then said to deponent that Greeley would be nominated at Cincinnati, and the Democrats would adopt him; that the only point there, was that Greeley should get the Cincinnati nomination. Deponent perused Horatio Seymour's letter, which he read easily, and recognized the handwriting, according to his previous knowledge of it, as Seymour's. The subjects of that letter were as follows: It mentioned an interview of Carmichael and Seymour and an interview between Carmichael and Greeley, saying he (Seymour) was more favorably impressed with the turn of matters, with which he seemed satisfied; mentioned the land question, and said the best way was to leave the is sue a vague one, as Carmichael had proposed, so as to unite persons of different views in the coalition movement; suggested that if Greeley favored this it would smooth the way to the end. Deponent's strong impression is that Greeley's candidacy was mentioned, but of that he do not say positively. The time when this letter was read by deponent was about the last of March or the first of April, 1872.

The subject had previously been brought to deponent's attention by Carmichael; but when the letters were shown, particularly Greeley's letters, deponent thought the matter almost too absurd for notice; but after the Cincinnati nomination he understood their importance, and endeavored to procure copies. He would have exposed the matter, except that he had hopes of procuring the letters, or copies of them.

Deponent was informed, in December, 1871, from the statement of Carmichael, that *Greeley had promised Carmichael the tone of the Tribune would be changed about the first of the year*, 1872; and that deponent, on noticing, saw the change, which statement of Carmichael deponent can prove on competent testimony of a public officer. Deponent further remembers that in one of Greeley's letters Chase was mentioned as now feeble and broken down. Deponent makes this statement on his honor as a citizen; and because he believes the facts he has mentioned should be exposed.

I. E. IRELAND.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 17th day of July, 1872.

FREDERICK A. SANDS,
Notary Public for Otsego Co., N. Y.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

The *Journal* appends the following list of the letters, with references to the corroborative statements of citizens:

Lewis Carmichael to Horatio Seymour.—August, 1871. Proposing pensions for disabled rebel soldiers. [Affidavit of Charles S. Carpenter.]

Lewis Carmichael to Horace Greeley.—August, 1871. Proposing pensions for disabled rebel soldiers, and asking Greeley's views. [Affidavit of Mr. Carpenter.]

Horatio Seymour to Lewis Carmichael.—August or September, 1871. Declining to advocate then the payment of rebel pensions. [Mr. Carpenter's affidavit.]

Horace Greeley to Lewis Carmichael.—August or September, 1871. Declaring in favor of a law giving pensions, by United States Government, to rebel soldiers, though doubting Congress, &c. [Affidavit of Mr. Carpenter.]

Lewis Carmichael to Horace Greeley.—September, 1871. Addressing Greeley as "next President of the United States," and asking him to be the candidate of the Democrats and all dissatisfied parties. Carmichael gave his views about politics. [Statement of Carmichael.]

Horace Greeley to Lewis Carmichael.—October, 1871. Inviting Carmichael to call on Greeley in New York to talk over issues, &c., and expressing possibility might consent to be a candidate. [Statement of Carmichael and Dr. Ireland. Greeley fully consented), statement of H. H. Howard and affidavit of Mr. Carpenter.]

Horatio Seymour to Lewis Carmichael.—About November, 1871. Referring to interviews of Greeley and Carmichael, and Carmichael and Seymour; expressing satisfaction with the progress of affairs; acceding to Carmichael's plan of non-committal tariff issue, and commending Greeley's acceptance of plan, in looking to the end. [Statement of Carmichael and affidavit of Dr. Ireland. Carmichael asserts Seymour's subsequent full agreement to support Greeley.]

Horatio Seymour to Waldo Hutchins.—About February, 1872. Seymour had been unable to see Hutchins, according to Carmichael's request, and he writes to him. Contents of this letter best known to Seymour and Hutchins. [Statement of B. F. Arnold, Esq.]

Horatio Seymour to Lewis Carmichael.—About March. Statement of these facts to Carmichael. [Statement of B. F. Arnold, Esq.]

Horace Greeley to Lewis Carmichael.—About February, 1872. Suggesting that Democratic influences should be exerted at Cincinnati, and that Carmichael should go there. [Affidavit of Dr. Ireland, and statement of Henry Van Deusen.]

Horace Greeley to Lewis Carmichael.—April, 1872. Suggesting that it was not polite yet to undertake an independent movement for Greeley in Otsego county, as Carmichael had proposed. [Statement of Hon. R. W. Courtney.]

Horace Greeley to Lewis Carmichael.—Doubting whether the Democrats would really favor him; and proposing to withdraw from the candidacy; but persuaded by Carmichael to wait and see. [Statement of Carmichael.]

Lewis Carmichael to Reuben E. Fenton.—About March. Inclosing Seymour's letter, noting what he (Seymour, had written to Hutchins. [B. F. Arnold.]

Horace Greeley to Lewis Carmichael.—Stating the results of the Seymour-Fenton correspondence; "all right." [Howard.]

Horatio Seymour to Lewis Carmichael.—May 1, 1871. Stating correspondence about Cincinnati Convention, (as Carmichael explains.) [Substance of letter already published, on our authority.]

Horace Greeley to Waldo Hutchins.—April, 1872. Contents known to Seymour and Hutchins, stated by Carmichael to be final arrangement for Cincinnati Convention. [Acknowledged in Seymour's letter to Carmichael of May 1. Affidavit, if challenged.]

The Proposed Pension for Disabled Rebel Soldiers.

On Wednesday last Mr. Charles S. Carpenter published in his newspaper, the Oneonta *Herald*, the following explanatory statement in reference to a paragraph he had copied from the Binghamton *Republican* relating to the manner in which Mr. Greeley first consented to be the Democratic candidate for President. It will be seen that Mr. Carpenter withholds the name of the Otsego County Democrat, Mr. Lewis Carmichael, which was given in the extracts from the Binghamton *Republican*, published above Mr. Carpenter alludes to Carmichael's and Greeley's earlier operations when he says:

Of the facts in the above we are perfectly conversant, and, indeed, have possessed that intelligence for months. The Otsego man cited by the *Herald* office during the month of September, 1871, with tales of pity for the South. More than that a majority of the Democratic leaders, this gentleman never, during the war, pretended to be in sympathy with the North; but, on the contrary, he favored the Confederacy. Like Horace Greeley, he would pay slaveholders for the property Mr. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation deprived them of. But at this time the 'Otsego man' had a special mission—to secure the passage of a bill in Congress providing that pensions be paid to Southern disabled soldiers; in fact, that the Pension law, as now existing, apply to all cases of death or injury caused by the war, whether in the Union or Confederate armies. Mr. Greeley was written to in its relation, and answer asked for. In reply, Honest (?) Horace said he favored the pension proposition, and believed it right toward the South,' although he felt sure Congress would not enact such a provision. This is no prediction, for we read the letter, and therefore know whereof we affirm.

The 'Otsego man,' encouraged at eliciting Greeley's attention, next suggested that he, H. G., be a candidate for Presidential nomination, by the Democracy, and this Democrat seeking a Democrat candidate, received from Mr. Greeley, an assent to be the candidate. This we received from the philosopher's secret agent in Otsego county.

Bear in mind that this letter in regard to the Presidency *was written in October, 1871, previous to the Ohio election*, and while *Mr. Greeley was the Tribune were ostensibly devoted to the Republican party*. From this time until the holding of the Cincinnati Convention this Democrat, whose name we shall expose when necessary, was making 'tours' in this State, in the interest of Greeley, calling upon Seymour, Hoffman, Littlejohn and others. The result is what we now see. Democrats and 'Liberal' Republicans may talk of the 'people's voice,' as exhibited at Cincinnati and Baltimore, but Horace Greeley knows and the people are learning, that the Democratic candidate obtained his nomination through a bargain with Horatio Seymour and Waldo Hutchings, negotiations commencing as early as October, 1871."

WASHINGTON.

A Huge Joke on the Pittsburgh "Post."

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, PA., July 23, 1872.

Some one over the name of "McConnell" has perpetrated a huge joke on the Post of to-day, by furnishing it with a list of our citizens, we among the rest, that are out for Greeley. As all the persons in the list are uncompromising for Grant, the lie here is regarded as simply ridiculous; but an uncontradicted ridiculous lie might do harm, therefore we, in the name of the parties on the list, pronounce it as false from beginning to end.

H. J. VANSIKE,
SCOTT BAGGS.

The Barnard Impeachment.

SARATOGA, July 23.—In the Barnard impeachment the evidence was continued as to the Nyce case. Miss Mansfield testified. Barnard visited her house in New York several times in 1868 and 1869; knew of Fisk's giving Barnard's son a present of one thousand dollars; think Fisk told her Gould participated, and that the amount was ten thousand.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

POLITICAL.

Republican Meeting in Cooper Institute.

SENATOR CONKLING'S SPEECH ON "GRANT AND HIS DEFAMERS."

An Analysis of the Cincinnati Platform.

GRANT AND GREELEY COMPARED.

The Charge of Gift Taking Disproved.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S SPEECH AT MANSFIELD, OHIO.

Greeley's Acceptance of the Baltimore Nomination.

SCHURZ'S CHARGES AGAINST THE PRESIDENT ANSWERED.

Republican Meeting in New York.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Senator Roscoe Conkling addressed a large and enthusiastic Republican meeting to-night at Cooper Institute, upon the subject of "Grant and his defamers.—Deeds against words." The hall was handsomely decorated with flags and appropriate emblems. Jackson S. Schultz presided, assisted by Geo. M. Van Nort, Post Master Jones, H. N. Sherwood, Ex-Senator Morgan, with about one hundred other Vice Presidents and one hundred secretaries.

The Senator said: For twenty years it has been my privilege to address my neighbors upon political issues. Too much ardor has perhaps been among my faults, but no canvass has ever stirred me so deeply as this; no election has ever appealed so strongly to my sense of fair play; no canvass within my memory has ever been so full of foul play, injustice and malice; none has ever more strongly tested the common sense and generosity of the American people. Eleven years' service in Congress has made me a close observer of our Presidents. Of the many public men, if among them all there is one living or dead who never knowingly failed in his duty, that one is U. S. Grant. There was forecast in giving him the name of "Sidney," for his greatest, gentlest quality in his magnanimity. If there has been a high official ever ready to admit or correct an error, if there has been one who did wisely and firmly well the things given him in charge, that one is the soldier in war, the statesman patriot in peace, who has been named again by every township in forty-six States and Territories for the great trust he now holds; yet this man, honored, brave, modest and unselfish in his transcendent deeds, has been endowed with genius, common sense and moral qualities adequate to the greatest affairs. This man, who saved his country, has been assailed, snatched our nationality, our cause from despair, bore them on his shield through the flame of battle, in which but for him they would have perished. This man, under whose administration our country has flourished as no one dared predict, this man to whom thenation's gratitude and benediction are due, is made a mark for timid jibes, odious, groundless slanders. Why is all this? Simply because he now stands in the way of greedy, ambitious politicians and schemers. A war of mud and missiles has been waged for months. The President, his family and all nearly associated with him, have been despattered. Truth and decency have been driven far away, control, cornorant and dunce who has been put out, every bullet aroused spite, every smoker has made a grievances or grudges, who has something to make by a change, seems to wag an unintelligible finger or drive a foul pen. The President cannot enter the lists of controversy and defend himself. The proprieties of his station forbid it. His chief competitor, managing a certain newspaper, from which he pretends to have retired, is free to defend and puff himself; feels free to fill his paper with base and scurrilous falsehood, in the hope of blackening a name which is one of the treasures of the nation, which will be the pride of posterity. All this pollution will in the end disgrace only its authors. It will not disgrace Grant or the nation, because the nation will know to resist it.

The disgusting personalities emptied upon General Jackson secured his re-election. An offended people struck back, and they will strike back again. Half the good work of the last Democracy formed or selected issues to be presented, they would have been wise enough to so frame them that the people could decide in their favor without flinging a stigma upon Gen. Grant, without blasting his name or doing him wrong. But the Democratic statesmen, leaders in a hundred fights, have been mere lookers-on. The leadership has been resumed by Republican renegades and outs men, so eaten up with envy, and so maddened with the loss or refusal of place and patronage that nothing would satisfy them short of a disorganized, revengeful and powerful raid.

When a man turns Turk he spits on the cross, and when wide-throated ultra-Republicans clandestinely trade with the enemy, when they turn open traitors to their party they become the meanest and fiercest of opponents, just as a Yankee slave overseer from New England was always more brutal than those born in the South. When such a base vanity was hurt by others, gnawed by ambition and cupidity, went out to ruin the party which they could not rule, madness followed them on. They had no polar star except hate for Grant and his supporters. These lusty patriots, who modestly assumed the name of "reformers," would not have an ordinary Presidential canvass for a fair discussion of the political situation—such proceedings would have been too tame and insipid for them. Their stomachs craved stronger, more gamey-flavored meat. Hard names must be called. Vengeance must be satisfied. The President must be politically court-martialled or dragged before a national assizes, to be tried as a malefactor.

In the Senate the Democrats propes kept silent, or talked about business. I give them credit for wasting but little time, but the half of last session, eight months in length, was worn out, wasted by slanderous electioneering harangues, aimed at the administration and its friends by men badly in need of being reformed themselves. Peace, self-righteous, paltry oracles pitched the key in which the anti-Grant chorus was to be sung. Hence comes the absence of all vital questions, and the presence of personal and scandalous issues. Public journals, in newspaper correspondence from Washington, controled by these Liberals, liberal in nothing so much as defaming honest men, and helping themselves, took the cue from the firebrand, incendiary, and ambitions men which set them on. "Anything to beat Grant" was their motto. It gratified their heart-spite to assail the President personally, and heap malignant charges upon him. Thus his character, his integrity, his standing as a man, have been a part in the issues. The people are compelled to pass upon his guilt or innocence. The case has been so put that the question is not merely whether Grant shall be President, but whether Grant shall be pronounced by the nation a fool, knave, imposter, or an enemy of his country. Had the issue been taken upon public measures, public questions been raised, whether new questions or those which have divided the parties heretofore, the popular verdict would have been a verdict only between parties, policies and principles. Such a verdict would have rested upon public grounds, not personal, disparaging to no one. In that case General Grant could not complain.

The Senator then referred to the Cincinnati platform, characterizing it as libellous upon the President, and that it was not a creature of Cincinnati as a group of disreputables from the political gutters. Their tariff resolution is a mere jungle, a shallow evasion. The amnesty resolution speaks because the general amnesty bill had already been passed, while that about centralism, if it meant anything, referred to the measures of Congress which Greeley had himself approved. Where then is the political issue the people are to pass upon? It cannot be civil service reform, unless dishonesty is imputed to the President. He is for civil service reform. He recommended and inaugurated it. The Philadelphia Convention specially declared for it. There can be no issue of that kind except by pretending that Grant is a hypocrite and that Greeley is not. Neither of these things would be easy to prove.

The coalition presents only assaults upon the President, and is nothing more or less than a challenge of comparison between the candidates. The issue is, Which is personally the fittest man for the Presidency? The Democracy has surrendered its creed, and now to wipe out the very memory of Democracy, these vaulting managers selected as their figure-head a professed ultra-Republican, and ask honest Democrats to vote for him, against a man, born and bred a Democrat, who never acted with the Republican party till after the war had raised new issues which the Democrats disliked.

The anti-Grant managers are daring, if they are not silly. They attempt to crowd down the throats of Democrats who fought the Maine law, a man who drowned all other voices in his outcries for penal statutes and Sunday laws to stop by force the drinking even of lager beer. Upon what grounds, he asked, were Democrats expected to vote the Greeley ticket? There can be no reason, unless Grant is unworthy of confidence or respect, and deserves to be found guilty of the crimes and vices alleged against him.

The speaker then referred to the early education and life of Grant, reading from letters written to his parents over thirty years ago. Sumner, he said, withers him by reminding us that he tanned hides at Galena for a few hundred dollars a year. He did not mention the fact that he was the chopper; he did not figure in pictorials as a farmer; he did not go around telling what he knew about anything that he did not understand himself. His career in the rebellion is known to the whole world. Subsequently the Democrats sought to nominate him to the Presidency, but Grant's father, postmaster at Covington, Ky., a party chooses a candidate from the other side somebody is to be cheated, and by Grant's consent no one ever was or ever will be cheated.

The speaker then cited from the New York *World* and Horace Greeley's allusions, complimentary to Grant made in 1865. Coming to the question of gift-taking by Grant, he adverted to English examples to show how that country had enriched its distinguished men by acts of Parliament and voluntary subscription. America, too, had been lavish in this regard to Sherman, Sheridan, Farragut and Grant. Large sums were given to Stanton's family, and to Hawling. There were given more than a hundred thousand to each.

Were these things dishonorable? Was it wrong for Grant to accept such gifts? The charge is an insult to the nation who witnessed and applauded the proceeding. It cannot have been dishonorable or improper for him to accept a gift without being dishonorable or improper for the donors to give. Grant recently received a bonded estate as a gift and was made a Prince. The charge that Grant accepted any gift after he became President or after he was nominated is wholly false. He has accepted nothing of value since his first nomination, not even a carriage or horses, although Lincoln, Buchanan, Pierce, and Taylor, and other Presidents did accept carriages and horses after their election. But it is said the men who subscribed to the gifts were appointed to office—an insinuation that they were appointed because they had subscribed to gifts. The fact that hundreds who gave have never been appointed to anything would of itself seem to deprive the charge of effect that official patronage has been used to repay gifts. Only three, or at most four, contributors to funds raised for Grant have ever been offered appointments. It would seem far fetched to explain the election of Hayes and Wheeler as

...AZETTE,

...TTE BUILDING, ...and Smith field Street.

...S. P. REED
...S. HOUSTON.....D. E. FLEMING,
GEO. W. BERGH,

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¼.

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GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¼@114¾.

THE people of West Virginia are to vote on the adoption or rejection of a new constitution on the 22d of August, and the general State election is to be held at the same time. If the constitution shall be ratified the October election will be dispensed with. If it be rejected, the October election will be held as usual. A *World* correspondent, writing from Wheeling, says the prospects for the regular Democracy the August election are "subject to many a dark and harrowing perplexity." There are two Democratic candidates for Governor, one of whom is supported by the Republicans who have made no nomination.

FOR downright impudence, gilded stupidity and vascillating dishonesty give us our contemporary down in Virgin alley. Truth is an article not in the possession of the *Post*. It may have had a small stock on hand when it set out in business, but memory of man runneth not out to the time it ever used it. Its recklessness in assertions is as refreshing as a Turkish bath in August. Where a mortal lie will serve a venal one it discards. Just imagine the low estimate it places on the intelligence of its readers when it asserts that it can under extraordinary pressure, (meaning great stretch of a rubber conscience) name ten Republicans to one Democrat who have deserted their party ranks. Bosh! Why didn't the fellow say an hundred while he was at it? The sin would not have been less unpardonable.

THE HEARTY and cordial endorsement of Judges Sterrett and Stowe, and generous recommendation for their re-election by the County Democratic Convention yesterday, were compliments of an extraordinary character paid to worthy, just and meritorious officials. In thus honoring faithful public servants the opposition have honored themselves. They have set the example to lift out of the mud and mire of politics, offices in which all have an interest in the wise and prudent conduct of them, and have shown a spirit of magnanimity and honest appreciation seldom exhibited by partisan organizations. It is not our place to thank them for the compliment paid the two Republican Judges, but it is only graceful to acknowledge on behalf of all the people, apart from partisanship, to assert that they have done a good and noble thing in lending endorsement to such exemplary men as Stowe and Sterrett.

THE news of Greeley's nomination at Baltimore reached London on the night of 10th inst., and the comments of the London press the next morning have just come to hand. The *Times*—that "old thunderer"—thinks "there never was a more flagrant instance of party demoralization than that exhibited at Baltimore," and then speculates on the probable result as follows:

"Anybody to beat Grant." This is the practical result of the reform movement in the United States. The result of the contest must depend upon the proportion between the defections from the ranks of the two great parties, and much may happen between the present time and November to modify this ratio between the deserters; but the probability remains strongly in favor of the re-election of President Grant. He has served the office for four years, and he has not committed any intermediate blunder. This may seem faint praise, but there is probably no partizan, however active and zealous, of Mr. Greeley who feels inwardly that this champion could be in office four months without being guilty of some terrible mistake."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* is indignant at the surrender of the Democracy to the sore-head Republicans, and says "it transcends the bounds of possibility." We quote:

"That a great historical party should falsify all their antecedents; that a party which had furnished so many statesmen to the commonwealth should submit to the guidance of a wrong-headed journalist, destitute alike of intellectual culture and political wisdom; that a party which has all along been identified with Southern ideas and Southern prejudices should accept as its chief a free-soiler, an abolitionist, a leader in the anti-slavery crusade under whatever name it has been carried on; could inconsistency itself go such lengths as these? The Cincinnati managers thought it could, and in that confidence they nominated Mr. Greeley. The nomination, as might have been expected, was received with an outburst of Democratic scorn. But the practical tendencies of American politicians soon asserted themselves, and in the possibility of running a candidate who could beat General Grant the Democrats began to see the compensation for many sacrifices. Nor should it be forgotten, in estimating the conduct of the party, that the sacrifices have not all been to one side. The course of events has brought Mr. Greeley nearer to the Democrats at the same time that it has brought the Democrats nearer to Mr. Greeley."

OBITUARY.

Well, they have met and they have parted. The pow-wow of the Democratic party of Allegheny county yesterday, held at the Court House, was a most miserable failure. Nothing whatever, was done—nothing accomplished. To tell the plain unvarnished truth, we feel sorry for our Democratic friends, and yet believe them to be unworthy of sympathy. The very idea of a somewhat respectable minority of voters selling and giving themselves over to a weak and miserable corporals' guard of malcontents of the Republican party, is repulsive to every instinct of manhood. While we never feared—we admired the Democratic party of the past. It had much vitality, considerable pluck and no mean strength. But now it has gone where the woodbine twineth, sold out, been swallowed into the belly of the Greeley fish, and nothing can be seen of it, not even a fin or a tail. From a political point of view, we could wish for it no better fate, but honestly we mourn its utter degradation, its absolute death. The convention which its members attempted to hold yesterday, was as great a farce as was ever enacted on theatrical boards. The delegates, few in number, met and resolved to meet again. They dared not make any nomination. They dared not express any opinion on the vital issues of the hour. They dared not to proclaim themselves as Democrats, representing the principles of Jefferson and Jackson, which in days of yore they so lovingly announced themselves to be. They were only brave enough to bend their knees and bow their heads before the insignificant double quartette of Liberals and sore-headed Germans who *demanded* their unconditional surrender until such time as they, self-constituted representatives of mythical masses, should frame a ticket to be offered for their endorsement and support. In the Criminal Court room they sat as criminals, as cowards. They confined their party. Peace to its ashes. A thing without soul it has long lived in our midst, but now dead, it can never be resurrected.

TAXES REDUCED, REVENUE INCREASED, DEBT PAID.

Secretary Delano, of the Interior Department, in his eloquent speech at the Grant Republican meeting at Alexandria, Va., last week, gave some interesting figures relative to the reduction in taxation by the present administration. By the acts of June 1870 and June 1872, he said, the internal taxation has been reduced $75,-651,000 per annum. By the acts of July 14, 1870, and May 1, 1872, the custom duties had been reduced at the rate of $54,-000,000 a year. These two reductions make an aggregate of about $130,000,000 a year. These results have been arrived at by faithfully enforcing the laws, collecting the money, and paying it into the Treasury. The total receipts from spirits, tobacco, fermented liquors, and other articles—nine all told, for the three years ending March 1, 1872, when General Grant came in—amounted to $231,153,714. For the three years of General Grant's Administration, ending March 1, 1872, the total receipts on these same articles amounted to $339,353,-000, or $108,202,000 more than they amounted to for the three preceding years. So you will see, he said, that while we have been reducing the public debt about $100,-000,000 each year, we have at the same time increased the revenue to the extent of $108,000,000 on a very few articles. The Secretary spoke kindly of Mr. Greeley, but said that if he is elected he must to a certain extent make himself the exponent of the principles of the Democratic party which has placed him under heavy obligations. It was therefore reasonable to suppose that if elected his Administration would, in some degree at least, be shaped in accordance with Democratic ideas and sentiments.

THE GREELEY-SEYMOUR BARGAIN.

We have printed heretofore the substance of certain disclosures made by the Binghampton *Republican* in regard to a bargain between Horace Greeley and his followers, and Horatio Seymour and his followers, the object of which was to make Greeley a candidate for President, the consideration on his part being the support of radical schemes of the Democratic leaders, and the maintenance of that organization as a power in the government. We print in another place the whole story told by the *Republican*, together with the evidence it submits and commend the same to the careful perusal of our readers.

The disclosures have created a profound sensation and so far have been met only by the faintest denials and the most muddy explanations conceivable. The Philadelphia *Transcript*, a paper of strong Democratic proclivities, says of them that "they will not fail to awaken universal indignation. There is not a loyal heart in the land that will not revolt at the infamous details of the bargain which has destroyed the Democratic organization and forced down the throats of the Democratic legions the 'bitter pill' of Horace Greeley. The leading feature of the flagrant traffic is the proposition to tax the loyal people of the North millions on millions to pension the rebels who desolated Northern homes, slaughtered Northern heroes, widowed Northern wives and orphaned Northern children. The bloody and brutal work of treason has already imposed a tax of $34,448,894 upon the labor and energies of the people—a debt which is one of gratitude to the gallant men and heroic women who did so much that the nation should live. Now it is proposed, and by a candidate, too, who is clamoring loudly about our expenditures, to make this sum seventy millions, and to put a premium on dishonesty and treason forever. The bailing of Jeff. Davis, instead of his execution as a traitor, finds a fitting climax in this last infamy of Horace Greeley. Shall it be endorsed? What say the people?"

HOW BUCKALEW WAS NOMINATED.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* is stirring up Mr. Buckalew on the manner of his nomination by the Reading Convention, through the influence and money of the Reading Railroad Co. General George W. Cass, it says, went into the convention with far the greatest strength of any aspirant for the empty honor of a nomination. He steadily gained until he only required nine votes to secure the prize he has so long sought, "and mourned because he found it not." At that thrilling moment a Democrat of questionable credit, but of conspicuous and painful renown, told Cass in a quiet and insinuating way for which he is celebrated, that the expenditure of a sum named—and not a very heavy sum either—would secure his success. Cass at once refused to disburse. In five minutes a marked activity was observed in the convention. The emissaries of the Reading railroad were working like beavers. *Cash was paid for votes for Buckalew*, and the result showed the wisdom of the investment. The little rebel sympathizer of Fishing Creek rapidly rose from the second to the first place on the balloting. In a few moments the Cass forces were demoralized, *and in a half hour after the Reading railroad*—THAT TENDER GUARDIAN OF THE RIGHTS OF THE MINERS—*began buying delegates for Buckalew, their counsel and creature, he was the* "REFORM" *candidate of the spotless Democracy!* The reason the Reading Railroad company took such an interest in the nomination of Buckalew was to secure a reliable man, for their interests, in the Executive office at Harrisburg, as it is the intention of the company to buy up the coal land and sternly control the labor of the Pennsylvania anthracite region. The *Telegraph* makes these disclosures:

Under the authority of the meanest law ever passed by the Legislature of our State that giant corporation can absorb all the coal fields in that part of the State. Last year, with this intention, the Reading Railroad Company made a new mortgage for twenty-five millions of dollars for the openly avowed purpose of buying these coal lands. To protect their corporation in the perpetration of this monstrous conspiracy against labor, the officers see the necessity *of having a creature of the corporation in the Gubernatoriat chair of our State.* And they have found their tool in Charles R. Buckalew!

A few very rich men in Philadelphia and New York have formed a "pool" of 60,000 shares of Reading stock, and they are holding these $6,000,000 for speculative purposes. The former President, Mr. Smith, refused to perform the work this crowd demanded of him, and resigned. John Tucker was next applied to and he refused. Gowen was approached and agreed to carry out the scheme.

This scheme is that the road shall pay a dividend of *ten per cent.* for ten years. If the road earns it, all right. If not, then the road is to be "skinned"—that is, to be allowed to break down in its trucks and general condition. Gowen was required to guarantee this dividend both as to time and rate, and for this he gets a salary of $30,000 a year.

The frequent and prolonged strikes of last year caused the President and the holders of the "Pool" alarm. *And to prevent any further trouble,* BY ENSLAVING THE MINERS, *the lands are to be bought up, small operators crushed out, and a* SERFDOM INSTITUTED IN THE ANTHRACITE REGION! And all that a grasping band of rich and greedy speculators may fatten on the toil of the men who enrich our State by their hard work in the mines.

Verily it will be necessary to own the Governor when this outrage is pressed. And they have nominated Buckalew to aid them in ENSLAVING THE MINERS. Shall he have a chance to do this?

THE PRISON CONGRESS.

The International Prison Congress at London is an event in the history of charity and reformatory movements whose influence will be felt hereafter by all civilized nations. The assemblage of several hundred experts in prison management, representing every great nation on the globe, will result in gathering a mass of information on the subject never before reached, and out of which will come practical suggestions as to the prevention of crime, prison policy and reforms in the criminal code, combining, it is to be hoped, the wisdom of all ages and all nations. This is the theory on which the Congress is called, and while its results will not be immediate, yet they will certainly be gradually engrafted in the laws of most of the nations participating in the Congress.

Capital punishment was the subject of earnest discussion by a section of the Congress, under the presidency of a German jurist. Among other things stated was that in nearly all countries progress had been made in the abolition of the death penalty. In various German States it had been virtually abolished for several years; absolutely abolished in several of the United States, and practically abolished in others; it had been totally abolished in Holland for twelve years, virtually abolished in Belgium for ten years, totally abolished in Portugal for twenty years, and virtually abolished in Prussia for 100 years, "excepting under peculiar circumstances." In Sweden there had been only one execution for many years. In England there was still some hanging done, but it was "nearly abolished." In 1870 there were six executions, in 1871 only four, and of seven sentenced at the last assizes only one was carried out. The general sentiment appeared to be that, while the death penalty might be held in terrorem over the criminal, it should not be enforced. Dr. Bellows, of New York, stated the great obstacle in the way of the abolition of capital punishment in America was the influence of the clergy.

The subject of "corporal punishment," elicited a long discussion in which the American and Continental members took the humane view, while the English were generally the advocates of the "cat," which they regarded as indispensable for "crimes of brutality," such as garroting, maiming, and wife beating. The last offence is particularly common with the lower classes in England. The reply of one American lady to this was, that "they must train the men to respect the women, as such a crime was almost unknown among the Americans." Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, of Boston, made a very neat and telling indictment against the "cat," and among other clever things said that "if she had the misfortune to have a drunken husband, who beat her, the last thing she should pray of their honorable worships would be such a treatment as would turn him out of prison more brutal than when he went in?"

The prevention of crime was discussed, and brought up the whole subject of reformatory institutions. In the debate not a single advocate, whether from Europe or America, appeared in favor of the "Congregated" system of Reformatories. All were unanimously for the "Family Reform" Schools, and it was stated that the Western Pennsylvania and the Connecticut schools were about pulling down or selling their large buildings and erecting groups of small ones for "Family Schools."

We have not space at this time to enumerate the subjects discussed, but the debates cover every phase of the criminal code and prison management and discipline, life sentences, pardoning for good conduct, solitary confinement, training schools for prison officials, etc. The number of Americans attending the Congress is very large, but some of them are there on their own hook entirely and without any pretence to represent anybody but themselves or anything but their own crotchets. Among the Americans who have made speeches before the Congress are Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose, Dr. Wines, Charles L. Brace and many others, including Rev. Dr. Bittinger, of this county.

SUMMER RECREATION.

It has been remarked as not an altogether singular fact, that of late years our celebrated and expensive places of summer resort have had very slim patronage, and that some of them have actually sustained heavy losses in the conduct of their business from lack of patronage. There must be some explanation for this fact. Proprietors of such institutions should award the subject some study. There is a well known rule that no effect can exist without a cause to precede it. When the mercury in the thermometer ranges above the nineties, all observe the town stripped of the large majority of its wealthy people, who hie away to seek the quiet life and genial breezes of the country. Hitherto most, as a matter of necessity and of pleasure, have sought such public places as were opened to them in common with all who could comfortably pay the bill. But it has been notorious of late that such exorbitant prices have been levied on guests at these institutions, that bore no ratio to the enjoyment obtained, which have turned attention to other ways for recreation and relaxation in the summer solstice. Some go it alone and rent small houses in the country where they eke out sufficient enjoyment to satisfy themselves at even less cost than living at their city homes. Others have sought out the quiet and unostentatious mountain and lake houses, where extreme style and heavy bills are unknown. Most, however, of the summer pleasure seekers, have turned a cold shoulder on the expensive home watering places and taken a trip to Europe. It seems that while higher sounding, the latter pleasure does not attain the height of expenditure entailed by going to Saratoga, the White Mountains, Cape May or Long Branch. Some one who has had experience in traveling and in footing the bills shows in the table annexed that it is cheaper to go to Europe [some five thousand pleasure seekers having this season gone across the ocean] and stay there for three months than it is to remain at home at one of our fashionable resorts. He does not merely make the assertion but ventures figures to prove what he asserts. His memoranda runs thus for one person's expenses at both for twelve months:

Europe.	Gold.	United States.	Curr'y.
Steamship fare, both ways	$140 00	Hotel fare, or railroad and steamboat fare, averaging $4.50 per day, — equal per week to	$ 31 50
Steamship fees, both ways	15 00	$51.50 per week is equal for 3 months to	409 50
Traveling & hotel expenses in England and on the Continent, $5 per day for each person, or $35 per week — equal for 3 months to	455 00	"Extras" at our summer resorts at least $7 per week, equal for 3 months to	91 00
Total	$610 00	Total	$532 00
Deduct from this the saving of 50 per cent. in one year's supply of clothing procured in England, say	150 00	To which is to be added extra cost of clothing over English prices, say	150 00
Total outlay for 3 months for one person	$460 00	Total outlay for 3 months for one person	$682 00

Reducing gold to currency rates (at 114) for the sake of comparison, the European trip will cost $524 00
Net difference in favor of the European trip for three months 158 00

POLITICAL NOTES.

Honorable Charles Atwater, one of the Vice Presidents at the great Republican meeting in New Haven, Thursday evening, was at the last State election in April, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. Atwater is one of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of New Haven, and his accession to Grant, in connection with Hon. Thomas H. Bond, has produced no little sensation among the Greeleyites of Connecticut.

Colonel Blanton Duncan has written a letter to the Louisville *Commercial* in relation to the movement for a straight-out Democratic nomination for the Presidency, in which he says they will secure the vote of the Labor Reformers this year, and then continues:

"It is certain that we will poll this year a vote that will surprise our opponents of both Radical wings. Indeed, it is even possible that Mr. Greeley's defeat may be so patent in October that he may be withdrawn, and our nominees receive the opposition vote. Such queer anomalies as Mr. Greeley's nomination induce the belief that other singularities may yet occur, which the politicians will not shape. Whatever may occur, we believe that our vote and our convictions are our own property, over which the supporters of Mr. Greeley and Gen. Grant have no control."

THE *New Yorker Demokrat* is one of the most influential and widely circulated German newspapers in the country, and although for a while it showed Greeley proclivities, it on Saturday came out for Grant in the following emphatic declaration:

"We place to-day the Presidential ticket of the Republican party at the head of our editorial columns, and hereby declare that we shall support that ticket at the impending Presidential election. * * * If the *New Yorker Demokrat* for more than a year past has felt obliged to decidedly oppose many acts of the Grant administration, it was owing to our faithful and consistent adherence to those principles of the Republican party, and only because we believed the conduct of the Administration to be at variance with them. From the same point of view we hailed the rise and the surprising growth of the 'Liberal Republican' movement with joy and hope, expecting, as we did, in common with thousands of the best patriots, that it would lead to the regeneration of the Republican party, and to its fusion with the best elements of the Democracy. The unexpected results of the Cincinnati Convention, and the events following in its wake, which were fitly crowned by the nomination of one of the founders and oldest leaders of the Republican party by the regular Democratic National Convention, and its ready and zealous advocacy by those adherents of the Democracy who have forfeited all claims to public confidence, have utterly destroyed all expectations and hopes of a great national and truly Republican Reform party, and now, two months and a half after the failure of the reform movement, we are face to face with an entirely different state of affairs.

"The Democratic party, as such, tries hard to obtain control of the national affairs, in a manner and through an instrument, the novelty of which justifies the apprehension that there is serious danger ahead. Under these circumstances we cannot but deem it incumbent upon all adherents of the Republican party to rally once more firmly and resolutely round the old party flag, and to unite in supporting the Presidential ticket nominated by the regular Republican Convention at Philadelphia."

The position of the *Demokrat* is of importance as it is a leading newspaper among the Germans.

NEBRASKA.

Notes About the Towns and General Features of the State.

LINCOLN, NEB., July 18, 1872.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—When we last wrote to the GAZETTE we were then in Nebraska City. Since then, in company with Hon. J. M. Patterson, member of the Nebraska House of Representatives, and formerly a resident of Washington county, Pennsylvania, we have (to use a Nebraska phrase), "taken a trip to Lincoln," and here we find ourself in the capital city of the youngest State in the Union.

LINCOLN

is situated about fifty miles west of the Missouri river, in Lancaster county, Nebraska. Its situation is in and commands a fine view of the Salt Creek Valley—one among the most delightful valleys that it has ever been our good fortune to see. Lincoln was founded pursuant to an act of the Legislature in the year 1867, which removed the capital from Omaha. This site had not been previously a town or city. There was no nucleus around which to "gather a multitude of houses," but simply a nude landscape of prairie; and this was selected as a site upon which to erect the capital city of a State which is destined to become one among the most important in the Mississippi Valley. This city in point of improvement has exceeded the expectations of many of its most sanguine friends. It has sprung into existence as if by magic, and already contains a population of eight thousand inhabitants. The State buildings—University, Penitentiary, Insane Asylum—have been erected at this place. The University is a magnificent structure, costing one hundred and eighty thousand dollars, and was formally opened for students last September. Four papers are already published in this place—two daily and two weekly.

SALT CREEK VALLEY.

The valley in which is planted this young and thriving city, is for beauty and fertility unexcelled West of the Mississippi. This valley embraces portions of different counties, and extends in a south-westerly direction. It contains the celebrated Salt Basin, of which, more in another letter. The Salt Creek flows in a meandering course down this valley and pours its briny waters into the Platte. Along this stream we noticed considerable timber, consisting of cotton-wood and elm, with a limited supply of black walnut. Settlers first came into valley in 1866, and what surprises us most is the change that has taken place within the intervening six years. At that time there were a few inhabitants in it. Here and there might be seen a rude *adobe*—this kind of dwelling made out of sods—in blocks from the prairie, and all, save Nature in her primeval grandeur, presenting an uninviting appearance. But to-day the rude *adobe* has been displaced. Beautiful frame, and in some instances, brick residences have been constructed. The whole bottom of the valley has been made to "blossom as the rose." The "iron horse" awakes "new echoes in the valley." Towns are springing up all along this line of railway—the Burlington and Missouri River. But in writing "thusly" we may be indiscreet. We are aware that there are many persons in the East who seem indisposed to give credence to the representations of the western press, so far as regards the advantages of the countries sought to be represented, and much more do they seem to doubt the statements of western correspondents of eastern papers. We grant that some, from the peculiar impressions which they receive on entering different localities, may be betrayed into exaggerated statements. We are not one of those who believe the press, and those connected with it, are infallible—of course we refer to the western press. Over-drawn statements are apt to be made, when the imagination is brought to an optical realization of *nature* and *reality*. The *realities* of the west are better understood and appreciated when *seen* by the eye than seen through imagination, by means of ink and paper. We would not therefore advise any one to move west until he or she, first, come out and see it, and then act, as the best interests of the party would seem to warrant. No reasonable person can expect the same advantages in a new country that are enjoyed in the older ones. A person contemplating a removal to the west must remember that, according to our conceptions of what constitute a pleasant place to live, all, a least nearly all are to be secured. We allude now, Mr. Editor, to society, to commercial facilities, to the many little advantages and refinements which follow in the wake of Christian civilization—that civilization which transmutes a wild and barbarous country into one of peace, happiness, prosperity, refinement—into that higher sphere in which more than in any other, man appears the "noblest work of creation."

But in these remarks we would not detract from the West. Schools of high order are established in the more important localities. Churches are erected in the more flourishing places. The Methodist Episcopal church alone sends nearly eighty preachers alone into different parts of Nebraska at the present year. The public school system, although in embryo, yet we doubt if any other portion of the United States has more "free education" than the West. Why here in Nebraska nearly every school district is bound to have six months' free school during the year on pain of losing apportionment of public funds. But we trust, that we may be pardoned for thus alluding to the matter of exaggerated representations of the West. We do not ask any reader of the GAZETTE to "take our word for it," but better come and see and be satisfied.

CRETE.

This city is twenty miles west of Lincoln on the line of the B. & M. Railroad—is situated in a most beautiful place on the Blue river. Eighteen months ago there were only two or three houses in it, or rather in the place where Crete now stands; but now there are six hundred inhabitants, hotels, stores, shops and one printing press, all making the place one of business and activity. Crete is destined to become one of the great inland cities of the State. The weather here is dry, but not severely cold—yet cool enough to encourage the use of overcoats.

B. S. R.

ICELAND is now thrown open to the tourist. A line of steamers has been established to run "summer trips" from Scotland to that country. The passengers on the initial trip are said to have been much pleased with their expedition, notwithstanding the inconvenience arising from the want of roads, means of conveyance and hotel accommodations. These wants, however, will soon be supplied, when Iceland will become quite a favorable resort during the dog days.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 62 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,
CHARTERED IN 1852.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the Bank.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Hahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Lyle.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.
FOR PRESIDENT:
ULYSSES S. GRANT.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
HENRY WILSON.

STATE.
FOR GOVERNOR:
J. F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery County.
SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE.
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. LEMUEL TODD Cumberland.
DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia;
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philadelphia;
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. WM. LILLY, Carbon;
LINN BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill;
H. N. M'ALLISTER, Centre;
WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Lycoming.
WILLIAM DAVIS, Monroe;
JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Lancaster;
SAMUEL F. DIMMICK, Wayne;
GEO. V. LAWRENCE, Washington;
DAVID N. WHITE, Allegheny;
W. H. AINEY, Lehigh;
JOHN H. WALKER, Erie.

COUNTY.
CONGRESS—XXIIId DISTRICT:
JAMES S. NEGLEY, of Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS—XXIIId DISTRICT:
JAMES L. GRAHAM, of Allegheny.
(Subject to District Conference.)
FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE:
JAMES P. STERRETT, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LAW JUDGE:
EDWIN H. STOWE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LEGISLATURE:
H. H. McCORMICK, 1st District, Pittsburgh.
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, 2d District, Pittsburgh.
J. D. RAMSEY, of Allegheny.
HYDE SAMPLE, of Snaler.
J. W. BALLANTINE, of Temperanceville.
A. B. YOUNG, of Robinson.
J. C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins.
FOR SHERIFF:
JOHN H. HARE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF COURTS:
W. H. McCLEARY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEXANDER HILANDS, of Pittsburgh.
FOR RECORDER:
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, of Pittsburgh.
FOR REGISTER:
JOSEPH H. GRAY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR COMMISSIONER:
JAMES McGUINNIGLE, of Chartiers.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR:
JAMES W. BELL, of Robinson.
DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOMAS MACONNELL, | J. W. F. WHITE,
SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, | MATTHEW EDWARDS,
THOMAS EWING, | THOMAS HOWARD.

TRUSSES.

Every Kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done.

This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life.

Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured, with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

MINERAL WATER DEPOT.

Excelsior Saratoga Water on draught.
Deep Rock Water on draught.
Kissengen Water on draught.
Vichy Water on draught.
Blue Lick Water on draft.
Also, St. Louis (Michigan) Magnetic Spring Water.
Sterling Magnetic Spring Water.
Hathorn Spring Water.
In bottles—sold by the dozen, or by the case or barrel, at the lowest prices.
JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth streets.

N. B.—Call and try our Soda Water, drawn from the Frost King Soda Water Apparatus, the finest in the city.

THE WEAR AND TEAR OF LIFE.

The cares, anxieties and misfortunes of life have as much to do with shortening it as disease. They are in fact the source of many ailments and physical disabilities. Nervous weakness, dyspepsia, affections of the liver, disturbances of the bowels, headaches, hypochondria and monomania are among these distressing frosts. It is, therefore, of great importance that persons whose minds are oppressed with heavy business responsibilities, or harassed by family troubles, or agitated by speculation, or perplexed by a multiplicity of enterprises, or in any way overtaxed or overworked, should keep up their stamina by the daily use of a wholesome tonic. Thousands of persons thus circumstanced are enabled to bear up against the difficulties in which they are involved, and to retain their strength, health and mental clearness, by the genial use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Diseases which are prone to attack the body when debilitated and broken-down by overwork brain work or exhausting physical labor, are kept at bay by the resistant power with which this incomparable tonic endows the nervous system and the vital organs. At this season, when the heat is evaporating the elements of strength from every pore, an invigorant is absolutely essential to the safety and comfort of the public, and is required even by the more robust if they desire to keep their athletic capabilities in status quo. Hence a course of Hostetter's Bitters is particularly useful at this period of the year as a defense against the invisible disease afloat in a sultry atmosphere. It is the most potent of all preventive medicines, and for all complaints which affect the stomach, the liver and the bowels, and interfere with the perfect digestion and assimilation of food, it is the standard remedy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

Universally Praised

By those who have seen them, are the following three Books, already popular, although the first has just issued from the Press.

THE STANDARD,
By L. O. Emerson and H. R. Palmer,
800 pages. Fine Singing School Course. Large collection of the best Anthems and Tunes. 20,000 copies already ordered. The Sunday School Music Book of the Season. Price $1 50, $12 50 per doz. Specimen sent, post-free, for the present, for $1.25.

SPARKLING RUBIES,
By A. HULL AND H. SANDERS.
Beautiful Sabbath School Singing Book! No sleepy tunes or words! Wide-awake songs and wide-awake authors. Price, 35 cents.

The Pilgrim's Harp,
By ASA HULL,
216 pages. Remarkably good for Vestries, and for use in Prayer meetings. Small, very clear print. Large number of the most popular tunes. Price 60 cents.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., New York. ws-S

PITTSBURGH
White Lead and Color Works,
J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,
PROPRIETORS.
Manufacturers of White Lead, Red Lead, Blue Lead, Zincs, Litharge, Putty, and all colors, dry and in oil.
OFFICE AND FACTORY—420, 422, 424, 426, and 428 REBECCA STREET.

We call the attention to the guarantee posted on our strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say a pure "Carbonate of Lead" we mean "Chemically Pure"—that is, free from Acetate and Hydrate, and therefore is whiter and superior both in color and covering property. Guaranteed to be a Purer Carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, and forfeit the price of the package if containing the least adulteration. 1y23-jet

STAINED GLASS.
Batchelor, Marshall & Co.,
Manufacturers of Stained, Enamoled and Embossed Glass, for churches, steamboats, halls, dwellings, &c.
No. 72 Third Avenue, near Market Street, mh6-ws PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUMMER GOODS
AT
HORNE & CO.'S,
197 and 199 Penn Avenue.

New Novelties in Jet and Bead Ornaments, Head Bands, &c.
Fine Fans.
Bias Silk Scarfs—a fresh lot of all the most desirable shades.
Gros Grain Ribbons in all the latest tints.
Tinted Gros Grain and Fine Taffeta Sash Ribbons.
Plaid Sash Ribbons.
Black Sash Ribbons—all at very attractive prices.
Narrow Trimming Ribbons, all colors.
Trimming Silks and Turquoises.
Fancy Ostrich Tips and Wings.
Linen Sleeves, Collars and Cuffs.
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs at low prices.
New Blonde Plaitings and Neck Ruching.
Reviered and Dotted Swiss.
White P. K.'s, Linens, Vic. Lawns, &c.
Swiss Plaiting and Puffing.
Bias and Fancy Tucking of every kind.
Hamburg Embroideries.
A choice assortment of all widths of Flouncing, Edging and Inserting at bargain prices.

HORNE & CO.,
RETAIL.
jy10

That Great Sale
DRY GOODS
NOW GOING ON.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174 Federal St., Allegheny.

That Great Sale
DRY GOODS
NOW GOING ON.
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172 and 174 Federal St., Allegheny.

That Great Sale
DRY GOODS
NOW GOING ON.
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172 and 174 Federal St., Allegheny.
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NEW STOCK
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS.
A FULL LINE
AT
Eastern Prices,
IN THE
NEW STORE,
239 and 241 Liberty Street.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.
Buyers are Invited to Call.
jy22

Reedy's Patents
Hand, Steam and Hydraulic
Hoisting Machines!
Manufactured by
R. J. REEDY & CO.,
128 E. 8th Street,
CINCINNATI.
apr20:d&s-MWF

JUDSON'S PATENT
Engine Governors & Registers,
PATENT GAUGE COCKS,
A full stock always on hand. Liberal discount to Engine Builders.
M. B. COCHRAN,
Dealer in Machinery and Supplies,
143 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Woodworth Planers a Specialty.

Dress Goods Reduced.
SEERSUCKER'S FRENCH GINGHAMS,
BAPTISTE AND JAPANESE CLOTHS,
LENANIS AND GRENADINES,
At Greatly Reduced Prices.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS very low at
H. J. LYNCH'S,
At No. 96 Market Street.

DREKA,
Importer and Retail Dealer in
Fine Stationery,
Wedding, Visiting,
Party and Business
Card Engraving,
Monogramic, Arms
Illuminating, &c.
Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Send for samples.
1033 CHESTNUT STREET.

LOOKING GLASSES
Pickersgill, Lyons & Co.,
No. 141 WOOD STREET,
Invite the attention of the public to their large assortment of LOOKING GLASSES and PICTURE FRAMES, embracing many new styles. Also, Assortment, German and French Chromos, which we offer at reasonable prices.
FINE MANTLE AND PIER GLASSES a specialty. jy1-pd-TTSS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOW PRICES FOR
Seasonable Goods
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.

At 12½c., White Pique.
At 25c., Misses' School Hats.
At 25c., Misses' Sun Hats.
At 25c., Ladies' White Skirts.
At 12½c., Ladies' Lisle Thread Gloves—great bargains.

PARASOLS

FINANCIAL.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale the following Local Securities at Par and Accrued Interest:

Ormsby Borough Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest.
Birmingham Market Bonds, 6 per cent. Interest.
Verona Borough, Allegheny County, School Bonds, 6 per cent. Interest.
Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, Turtle Creek Division, 6's, at 85 and Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Shoe and Leather

SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON,
D. E. DAVIDSON, W. H. BROWN,
M. W. RANKIN, G. FOLLANSBEE,
JOHN P. SCOTT, J. S. REYMER,
J. H. BORLAND, E. H. PALMER, Jr.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received.

Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

jy20-y2

Third National Bank

OF PITTSBURGH,

Corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley,

CAPITAL PAID IN ..... $ 200,000
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL 1,000,000

Collections made on all accessible places in the United States and Canadas. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited. Prompt attention given to all business or correspondence.

DIRECTORS:
Wm. E. Schmertz, J. K. Kerr,
Charles Meyran, Thomas M. Carnegie,
George McCurdy, Henry Phillips,
J. Morganstern, August Kiebler,
Percy Roll.

W. E. SCHMERTZ, President.
WM. STEIN MEYER, Cashier.

jy17-v11

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
TUESDAY, July 23, 1872. }

The continued inclemency of the weather is interfering largely with money operations. The transactions to-day, therefore, were limited to the immediate wants of those requiring money to meet pressing engagements. The offerings at the banks were light, and the street was almost bare of merchantable paper. The absence of anything like dread of a tightening of money for the next six months to come, has a most beneficial effect in holding the market exempt from stringency. This, with the keeping down of unwholesome speculations, it is thought, will have an energizing effect on the fall trade, and give business an amount of animation surpassing that of any season of the past. Speculators, in many instances, during the last twelve months, have been more or less bitten.

Gold has again touched 114¾, and appears to be stiff at this figure. This, with the damage threatened to the crops now harvesting, are making the produce and provision dealers quite anxious as to the proper course to pursue in regard to stock on hand and also as to purchases for the future.

In regard to local securities the demand is more active. There is considerable inquiry for Allegheny Valley 7-30s. In most other well-dealt paying stocks there is steadily advancing tendency. The stock of the Sharpsburg and Etna Savings Bank, which has just declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent, is much sought after, and a large premium is offered for it. The wet weather is interfering some little with real estate operations, which are not quite as extensive as they were a few days ago.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., brokers, cor. Wood Street and Third Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Tuesday.
Bonds—1881	117½
5-20—1862	115¾
" 1864	115¾
" 1865	115¾
" 1865 new	114¾
" 1867	115¼
" 1868	115
10-40s	112¾
Currency 6's	114½
Gold	114¾

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	97¾
Erie	74¾
Harlem	115½
Fort Wayne	97
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91¾
Rock Island	111¾
Chicago & N. W.	74
Do. Preferred	91¼
St. Paul, Common	50¾
Do Preferred	76¼
Wabash	40
Do Preferred	68
Union Pacific	26
Ohio & Mississippi	30
Pacific Mail	73¾
West Union Telegraph	75¾
Adams Express	85¾
Wells, Fargo	85¾
"	88

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	99
Penn'a. Allotments	88¾
United Co's. New Jersey	126
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	36¾
Central Transportation	45¾
Empire Transportation	55
Union Transportation	81
Pittsburgh City 6's	75
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	93¼
Lehigh Valley R. R.	56
Philadelphia & Erie	27¾

NEW YORK, July 23, 1872.

Gold steady at 114⅝@114¾. Loans were made at 1@2. Clearances $16,000,000. Treasury disbursements $228,000. Engagements for shipment to-morrow $350,000. Governments higher and very strong. State bonds dull and steady. Stocks without activity, except Pacific Mail, which fluctuated between 73¾ and 76¼, closing at 74¾. Erie was strong and advanced to 74; rest of the list quiet but firm. Money easy, closing at 2@3 on call. Prime paper 7@8.

STATE BONDS.—Tennessee, 73; do new, 72¾; South Carolina, July, 30¾; do April, 27; Missouri 6s, 94.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. 6s of '81, coupons, 117¾; 5-20s of '62, 115¾; do '64, 115¾; do '65, 116¼@116⅝; do new do, 114¾; do '67, 115¾; do '68, coupons, 115@115¼; 10-40s, coupons, 112¾@113; currency 6s, 114¼; new 5 per cent, 113⅜.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 75¾; Adams Express, 97¾; Fargo Express, 87½; American M. U., 74¾; U. S. Express, 85; Pacific Mail, 76¾; N. Y. Central, 97¾; Erie, 53¾; Michigan Central, 110; Michigan Southern, 92¾; Union Pacific, 37¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 91¾; Northwestern & Chicago, 74¾; do preferred, 91¼; Rock Island, 111¾; St. Paul, 50¾; do preferred, 78¾; Toledo & Wabash, 40¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 45¾; Chicago & Alton, 117.

Philadelphia Iron Market.

Mr. Edward Samuel, in his circular of the iron market, says: "A merchant bar demand, is considerable activity under an advance of two-tenths cents per pound by the makers. In pig iron the market has been quiet at quotations. Wrought scrap is dull and slow sales. Old rails are in better demand at slightly higher prices. The following were the closing prices of Saturday: American No. 1 foundry pig, at furnace, $36@51; No. 2 do do, $34@49; No. 1 forge do, $40@48; No. 4 white and mottled, do, 42@44 Scotch pig, cargo lots, for shipment, $47@48; old rails, $50@54, gold; No. 1 wrought scrap, ex. ship, $56@53; American refined bar, 4.6 to 4.8 cents; do common, $90@95; do rail, $90; and English rolls, ex. ship, New York, $75@76, gold.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 23.—Tobacco; sales of 154 hhds low leaf at 9@9½c; middling to good 10@13c. Cotton firmer; middling advanced to 21¾c. $1.46¾@1.48; choice white Michigan $1.50. Rye heavy; western in store 71c. Barley unchanged. Malt steady; four rowed State $1.25. Corn a shade firmer and in good demand; steamer western mixed 58c; sail do 61@61¾c. Oats unchanged. Rye firm; western 126@127c. Hay quiet and unchanged. Hops quiet and firm. Coffee dull; Rio 15¾@18¾c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 8¾@8¾c; Cuba 8¾@9c. Molasses dull and nominal. Rice firm at 8¾@9¾c. Crude petroleum 12¾@13c; refined 22¾c. Provisions; pork firmer; mess $13.70. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats firm; hams 10@14c; shoulders 8¾@8¾c; middles dull; long clear 7¾c; short clear middles 8¾c. Lard unchanged. Butter dull; western 10@16c. Cheese 9@12c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Flour quiet, but steady and unchanged. Wheat steady; $1.18@1.18¼ seller August; $1.24@1.24¾ cash; $1.09¼@1.09¾ seller September; $1.08¼ seller the year; No. 3 $1.10@1.10¾. Corn firmer; 41¾c seller August; 43¾@43¾c seller September; rejected 38@40¾c cash; seller July 41¾c, fresh. Oats steady; 26¾c cash; 26¾c seller August; 25¾c seller September. Rye firm at 55@55¾c cash; 54c seller September. Barley firm; old No 2 54@56½c; 57c seller September. Pork irregular and unsettled, closing nominally at $14.87½ seller August; $13.40 seller September. Lard dull; winter 9@9¼c; summer 7¾c. Hams 8½c; short cured strong, with scarcely any offering; nominally unchanged. Cut Meats strong; sales short rib at 7¾c; 100,000 lbs shoulders, buyers August, 5¾c. Whisky strong; sales 88¾c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—Flour: fair demand; market firm; $7.75@8. Wheat; demand fair and market firm; sales No. 2 winter $1.55; new $1.45 @1.50. Corn dull; 48@49c. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye; demand fair; prices advanced 70@72c. Barley dull and nominal. Groceries steady. Oils in fair demand. Eggs steady; moderate demand; 13c. Butter; scarce and firm for choice; other grades settled. Pork steady; demand moderate for city at $15.00; regular tending upward; saleable at $13.00. Lard 7¾@8¼@8¾@9c. Sales bulk shoulders at 5¾c; offerings light; sides held at 8½c; clear 7¾@ 7¾c. Bacon; clear rib offered at 8¾c; sales at quotations. Hams: sugar cured firm; good demand; 14¼@15c. Whisky active; prices advanced; 90c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, July 23.—Flour: fair demand and market firmer. Wheat fair and prices advanced 1@2c; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.60; No. 3 do, $1.50; amber Michigan scarce; cash $1.80. Corn a shade better; high mixed, 46¾@47c; low mixed, 46@46½c. Oats dull and lower; No. 1, 33c; No. 2, 31c. Feed and hay dull; no sales.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 23.—Flour depressed; superfine $4.75; double extra $5.50; treble $5.75 @7.25. Pork $13.25. Bacon firmer at 9, 9½@ 9¾c. Hams: sugar cured 15¾@16c. Cotton: sales of 80 bales; nominally good ordinary 20c; low middling 21c; middling 22c; receipts 73 bales; no exports; stock 10,551.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, July 23.—Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat: No. 1 Milwaukee $1.28; No. 2 Milwaukee $1.21. Corn scarce and firm; high mixed 41¾c. Oats in demand fair; No. 2 29½c. Rye steady and in moderate demand; fall No. 2 57c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—Flour very dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; old red $1.80; new red $1.75. Oats unchanged. Corn nominally unchanged; yellow 60@62c; mixed western 60@60c. Crude petroleum 15¼@15¾c; refined 22¾c. Provisions quiet and steady; mess pork $14.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 23.—Flour very firm but unchanged. Wheat very firm and better; No. 1 red winter $1.70; No. 2 do $1.55. Corn quiet at 40@40c. Oats dull at 34c. Petroleum: refined very strong and firm at 20½@21c car lots; 21½@22c trade lots.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION, July 23.—100 bbls flour, Fred Owens, 1 car lime, A G Neff; 1 do do, J S Shinn; 140 bills handles, 7 bales b corn, W Marduff; 1 bbl eggs, W & J Carson; 2 cars staves, J M Hemphill; 1 car shingles, W McQuewan; 4 bxs drugs, W H Brinton; five half bbls, Tate and Co; 1 car s pipe, James Reno; 4 pkgs ware C Gliss; 1 tub cheese, F Beckert; 14 bxls apples, 2 do potatoes, F Owens; 18 bbls whisky, R Carson; 15 do do, Fred Owens; 1 car lumber, H H Morrison; 1 do do, Reed Bro; 1 do wheat, Gilmore & Co; 1 do lumber, J B Chambers; 400 sks flour, Geo Stewart.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY, July 23.—1 car lime, T P Henderson; 7 pkgs butter, Head C & Co; 1 bbl eggs, 1 tub butter, Paul & G; 4 bgs potatoes, Geyer & M; 4 do do, H & A Dietz; 1 bbl lime, McCandless & Co; 2 bbls eggs G A Whitaker; 17 hides, Graham & S; 4 bdls hides, G Rann; 18 cars coal, Coleman R & Co; 21 do do, Armstrong D & Co; 37 do do, S M Kier & Co; 1 car junk, McDermud; 1 do do, Thos Thornton; 24 cars ore, McKnight P & Co.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R., July 23.—1 car wheat, Marshall K & Co; 1 car mail, Pier Dannals & Co; 1 car lunches, Sigel & S; 1 car do do, Dunbar & Co; 25 cases matches, Haworth & D; 22 do do, Speiter & W; 1 car mill feed, Bricker & Co; 1 car oats, James Graham; 34 sks rags, McCullough S & Co; 3 cars oil bbls, R D Moore; 100 flour, T C Jenkins; 1 car oats, Derrington & Co; 1 car p bbls, Lewis O & P; 300 oil bbls, 6 sks potatoes, 10 bbls apples, 4 bbls eggs, 4 kgs butter, Head C & Co; 100 bbls sausages, J Paul; 4 cars oil bbls apples, H Riddle; 5 bbls apples, Voigt M & Co; 3 bbls eggs, F Duff & Son.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, July 23.—40 bbls flour, 60 sks do, W Jenkins & Bro; 5 do whisky, Milligan Bro & Co; 1 do do, Marshall Bro; 100 pails lard, R Owens; 2 bbls glue, Harris & E; 100 pails lard, Dalzell & Pyle; 8 bbls whisky, E T Devlin; 295 bbls oil, H Rea Jr; 169 cases b powder, 300 sks flour, T C Jenkins; 50 bbls flour, Houck McC & Co; 20 bbls spirits, Dillinger & S; 5 cars shooldersy 79 sks lard, E H Myers & Co; 200 bbls flour, Shoemaker & Co; 400 sks do, Watt Lang & Co; 270 bales fellies, 5 do hubs, Hare Bro; 40 bbls b wines, Shipton & W; 2 cars wheat, Marshall K & Co; 10 bbls vinegar, Head C & Co; 2 bbls eggs Voigt M & Co; 10 bbls oil, R E Sellers & Co; 7 rolls leather, W Flaccus & Son; 54 bxs cheese, N J Braden; 13 bbls eggs, W H Graff & Co; 74 sks rags, R & R McClellan; 127 tres hams, R Sellers & Co; 1 car shingles, S & W H Martin; 1 car oats, Houck McC & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, July 23.—10 bbls shafts, H Rea Jr; 3 bbls Lyle, Barchfield & Co; 15 bbls m dust, J C Bullitt; 15 pails tobacco, John Wilson & Son; 5 bxs grain, Dadds & Clacky; 142 sks wheat, Hitchcock Wer & Co; 2 car loads, Wm Jeffries; 2 cars hams, Layer S & Co; 2 bbls eggs, Loir & Cooley; 8 s m frames, Straw & Morton; 2 ward robes, H Berger; 12 safes, Diemler Bro; 16 pails tobacco, J W Morris & Co; 3 bxs hams, Jas Mill & Co; 10 tres beef, E H Myers & Co; 20 bxs bacon, R Sellers & Co; 2 tres hams, Wm Beeson; 50 pails tobacco, J Fullerton & Son; 38 casks p ash, Excelsior F G C; 70 bales b corn, J Graff; 80 sks corn, McHenry & H; 1 car corn, Scott & G; 416 rolls paper, Edwin Lare & Co; 50 bbls flour, S S Marvin; 262 sks malt, Meyer & Co; 4 iron safes, Hall's S & L Co; 5 bbls can oement, S Ewart & Co; 6 bbls do do, J P Smith & Son; 70 bbls cement, W H Nantker; 100 bbls flour, Schomaker & Co; 236 pig lead, Beymer B & Co; 85 bbls flour, Laing & Mck; 100 do do, D Wallace; 30 tres hams, Jas H Parker.

ASSESSMENTS

OFFICE OF THE CITY ENGINEER, }
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, July 22, 1872. }

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENTS FOR the Construction of the following described sewers, viz.:

On ARCH STREET, from North avenue to Jackson street.

On REBECCA STREET, from North avenue to Taylor avenue.

On UNION ALLEY, from Main street to Carpenter alley.

On CARPENTER ALLEY, from Sycamore street to the main sewer on said alley line.

Are now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until MONDAY, July 29th, 1872, when they will be placed in the hands of the City Controller to receive notices for the payment of the same.

CHAS. DAVIS, City Engineer.

jy22-v17

PITTSBURGH, July 15, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessment for the Grading, Paving and Curbing of CEDAR STREET, Sixteenth ward, under provisions of the Penn Avenue Improvement Act, is now ready for examination and can be seen for the correction of errors, at P. BLUME'S, Bloomfield, for ten days from the 15th of July, 1872. After that time it will be handed over to the City Treasurer, and a copy filed in the office of the Prothonotary of Allegheny county.

By order of the Board of Commissioners,

WM. GRAY, President.

P. BLUME, Secretary. jy16:v6

OFFICE OF CITY CONTROLLER, }
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, PA., July 22, 1872. }

NOTICE TO PARTIES INTERESTED IN THE OPENING OF TAYLOR AVENUE. Councils having authorized the refunding of assessments paid for the opening of TAYLOR AVENUE, in the second ward, parties interested are hereby notified that their claims will be liquidated by calling at the office of the undersigned.

jy22:v9 JAMES BROWN, City Controller.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the Viewers on Street, &c., to pay damages caused by the Grading of 27TH STREET, are now in my hands for collection, and if not paid within 20 days from the date hereof, liens will be filed against the lots assessed for unpaid assessments, with interest, costs and fees.

J. F. SLAGLE, City Attorney.

jy18

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the Viewers on the Opening of FORBES STREET, from Brady street to Mosby Lane, are now in my hands for collection, and if not paid within 20 days from the date hereof, liens will be filed against the lots assessed for unpaid assessments, with interest, costs and fees.

J. F. SLAGLE, City Attorney.

JULY 15, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE CITY ENGINEER, }
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, July 15, 1872. }

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR the Grading, &c., of LOWRIE STREET, from the west line of Ravine street to 661 city line, is now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until WEDNESDAY, July 24th, 1872, when it will be placed in the hands of the City Controller to serve notices for the payment of the same.

jy15:v30 CHAS. DAVIS, City Engineer.

PAINTING, GRAINING, &C.

JOHN T. BROWN..... W. H. BASSETT.

Bassett & Brown,

HOUSE, SIGN AND FRESCO PAINTERS,

Graining and Glazing. No. 89 SIXTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa. Churches, Factors, &c. &c., done in the best manner, on most reasonable terms.

C. C. BOYLE..... JAS. RICHEY, Jr.

C. C. BOYLE & Co.,

Lumber Dealers,

Allegheny City, near Suspension Bridge

Shaved and sawed Shingles, Patent Siding Flooring, and all kinds of Dry Lumber now on hand.

jy22-m2-77

EGGS.—12 BARRELS FRESH EGGS. For sale by

J. B. CANFIELD,
116 Water street.

jy20

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
TUESDAY, July 23, 1872. }

ASHES.—Soda Ash is firm, but quiet and unchanged. Pots steady at 10 cts; Pearls quoted firmer at 11.

APPLES.—In good supply, and lower. We now quote at $2@2,50 per bbl for common to good, and $3 for prime.

BAGGING.—Penn Mill, two bushel, 40 cts; do two one-half bushels, 47; do three bushel, 55; Allegheny, 2 bushel, 38 cts.

BEANS.—Small sales at $2,50 to $3 per bushel.

BROOM CORN.—Continues dull, and there is so little doing that it is difficult to give quotations.

BUTTER.—Is coming in more freely, but there is a good demand for the better grades, with sales at 18 to 20 for prime to choice.

CHEESE.—Is reported firmer, and we advance quotations half a cent per lb. Prime Dairy, 10½@11 cts; Factory, 11¾@12; Goshen, 12½@13.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—$5,50 per case.

CARBON OIL.—Is firmer but unchanged; 20 cts by the car load, and the usual advance for smaller lots.

CEMENT.—Rosendale, $4,25@4,50 per bbl; Louisville, $2,25@2,75; Akron, $2,50@2,75; Calcined Plaster, $4,50; Land Plaster, $2,75@3,00; Cleveland and Perrysburg Lime, $1,75@2,00.

COUNTRY BACON.—Occasional small sales of clear sides at 6 to 6¾c. Country Lard steady at 8 to 8¾.

EGGS.—The market is dull and a little overstocked, and we now quote at 15 to 16 cts.

FLOUR.—We can report a steady demand, and a fair volume of business in the aggregate, but there is no change in prices; we continue to quote at $7,50 to $8,25 for fair to choice spring wheat; and $8,50 to $9 for red winter. Rye Flour $5,50 and dull.

GRAIN.—There is but little doing in Wheat which is owing mainly to a scarcity of stock in which to operate; there is still some inquiry from country millers mostly for small lots, and they find it difficult to get their orders filled. We heard of a sale of one car load of red at $1,75 in Ohio considered equal to about $1,85 here; the fact is there are no established quotations at the present time. Oats generally reported firmer and more active but there is no quotable change in prices, 40 to 42 cents, for mixed to prime white. It is said that there is no margin taking the price in first hands as a basis, hence dealers generally are indifferent about selling at present figures; another thing that tends to stimulate the market somewhat is that some dealers have almost closed out their stock of high priced oats. Corn is dull and weak though without quotable change; shelled 58 to 60. We are cognizant of no offer to sell at 58 which was refused. There is some inquiry for car corn, and it may be provided at the same as shelled. Rye is quiet and unchanged, 75 to 80 cents. There is nothing doing in Barley; some brewers and malsters have been contracting for some early in the week for future delivery, on a basis of 75 to 75 cents here. It is said that the western crop will be large and unusually good in point of quality.

GROCERIES.—Trade is quiet and in a general way the market presents no new feature worthy of special notice. The grocery trade with the exception of sugars, is always dull at this season of the year.

REFINED SUGARS.—Crushed, 13½; granulated, 13; powdered, 13¾; A, 12; B, 11¾; Ex C, 11¾; C, 11¾; Circle C, 11¾; Chempeake, Ex C, 11¼; Lowering, 11¼; Knights C, yellow, 10¾.

COFFEE.—Fancy, 24½; prime, 23¾, good, 22½; fair, 22; roasted 27.

STARCH.—Fancy drips, 70; white; choice syrups, 65; good, 55; fair, 50; common, 35@40; blackstrap, 25.

MOLASSES.—Choice New Orleans, 80; Porto Rico, 65.

RICE.—Carolina, 9¾@10; Rangoon, 7¾@9; Patna, 8 to 8¾.

HAY.—The demand is better and with continued light receipts, the market is stronger and prices are higher; we are reported sales of baled at $28 to $32, according to quality and condition.

POTATOES.—In fair supply and dull and lower; sales at $2 to $2,50 per bbl.

HEMP.—Kentucky rough, $130 per ton.

LARD OIL.—May be quoted at 70 to 72 cts for No. 1 Extra.

PROVISIONS.—Plain Shoulders, 7¼c; Sugar-cured Shoulders, 10¾c; Breakfast Bacon, 12c; Rib Sides, 9¾; Short Rib Sides, 8¾; Clear Sides, 9c; Sugar Cured Hams, 15¾c; Dried Beef, 20c. Lard, in kegs and tierces, 10¾c; in pails, 11½c. Mess Pork, $15,00. Ham Sausage, 10½c.

POULTRY.—Spring chickens 50 to 60 cts per pair; old ones, 70 to 80 cts, according to size.

RAGS.—Sales at 1¾@2 cents per lb.

SALT.—Is quoted at $1,60 to $1,65 per bbl by the car load; usual advance for smaller lots.

SALT.—Quoted at $1,75 per barrel by the car load, and $1,90 in a jobbing way.

TALLOW.—Is steady at 8 to 8¼ cents.

WILLOWS.—Offerings light; sales in a small way at 10 cts.

WHISKY.—Highwines steady at 93½ to 94 cents in a jobbing way.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
TUESDAY, July 23, 1872. }

The market for both crude and refined continues firm and moderately active, and prices are still ten ing upward. Crude sold to-day at 23,75 per bbl at Parker, equal to 9¾ cts per gallon here. Refined quoted firm at 22¾ to 22¾ for spot or July; sales at 22¾, seller last half August, and 23¼ seller same time; August, September and October, together, 23; September alone, 23¾. It is reported that some of the creek producers have bought considerable August and October options for speculation, but other styles of woolen goods are comparatively quiet. We note some sales of dark prints at 11½c.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, July 23.—Cattle: receipts to-day 1,472 head, making the supply for the week thus far 4,961 head, against 2,990 head for the same period last week; market opened quiet at about ½c advance on last week's prices; the rest of stock was of good quality; about 1,400 head were disposed of; sales of 772 Illinois steers, ranging from 1,068 to 1,423, at $5,40 to 6,85; 207 Ohio steers, ranging from 1,152 to 1,406, at $6,30 to $6,62½; 46 Michigan steers, ranging from 985 to 1,103 lbs at $5,00 to $5,25; 33 Texas steers, averaging 1,125, at $5,00; 92 Cherokee steers, averaging 1,062, at $5,25; 52 Missouri steers, averaging 1,148, at $5,75. Sheep: receipts to-day 1,800 head, making the supply for the week 3,400 head, against 5,600 for same time last week. Market not fairly opened; sales of 221 Ohio, averaging 90 lbs, at $5,55; 181 Ohio, averaging 84 lbs, at $5,12½; 40 Ohio lambs, averaging 50 lbs, at $8. Hogs: receipts to-day 600 head, making the supply for the week thus far 8,800, against 11,800 for same time last week. The market opened with a good demand at an advance of 20 per cent. on last week's prices; sales of 115 Michigan, averaging 234 lbs, a $4,60; 180 Illinois, averaging 242 lbs, at $4,80; 108 Indiana, averaging 190 lbs, at $4,75; 32 Illinois, averaging 259 lbs, at $4,65; 61 Indiana, averaging 211 lbs, at $4,70.

New York.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Cotton in good request and higher; sales of middling uplands at 22½c. Flour less active; superfine Western and State $5,20@5,75; common to good $6,10@6,40; good to choice $6,45@7,30. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky steady at 93½c. Wheat a shade easier; north-western and No. 2 spring Chicago afloat $1,45; No. 2 Milwaukee afloat $1,46½@1,48; choice white Michigan $1,50. Rye heavy; western in store 71c. Barley unchanged. Malt steady; four rowed State $1,25. Corn a shade firmer and in good demand; steamer western mixed 58c; sail do 61@61¾c. Oats unchanged. Rye firm; western 126@127c. Hay quiet and unchanged. Hops quiet and firm. Coffee dull; Rio 15¾@18¾c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 8¾@8¾c; Cuba 8¾@9c. Molasses dull and nominal. Rice firm at 8¾@9¾c. Crude petroleum 12¾@13c; refined 22¾c. Provisions; pork firmer; mess $13.70. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats firm; hams 10@14c; shoulders 8¾@8¾c; middles dull; long clear 7¾c; short clear middles 8¾c. Lard unchanged. Butter dull; western 10@16c. Cheese 9@12c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Flour quiet, but steady and unchanged. Wheat steady; $1,18@1,18¼ seller August; $1,24@1,24¾ cash; $1,09¼@ 1,09¾ seller September; $1,08¼ seller the year; No. 3 $1,10@1,10¾. Corn firmer; 41¾c seller August; 43¾@43¾c seller September; rejected 38@40¾c cash; seller July 41¾c, fresh. Oats steady; 26¾c cash; 26¾c seller August; 25¾c seller September. Rye firm at 55@55¾c cash; 54c seller September. Barley firm; old No 2 54@56½c; 57c seller September. Pork irregular and unsettled, closing nominally at $14,87½ seller August; $13,40 seller September. Lard dull; winter 9@9¼c; summer 7¾c. Hams 8½c; short cured strong, with scarcely any offering; nominally unchanged. Cut Meats strong; sales short rib at 7¾c; 100,000 lbs shoulders, buyers August, 5¾c. Whisky strong; sales 88¾c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—Flour: fair demand; market firm; $7,75@8. Wheat; demand fair and market firm; sales No. 2 winter $1,55; new $1,45 @1,50. Corn dull; 48@49c. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye; demand fair; prices advanced 70@72c. Barley dull and nominal. Groceries steady. Oils in fair demand. Eggs steady; moderate demand; 13c. Butter; scarce and firm for choice; other grades settled. Pork steady; demand moderate for city at $15,00; regular tending upward; saleable at $13,00. Lard 7¾@8¼@8¾@9c. Sales bulk shoulders at 5¾c; offerings light; sides held at 8½c; clear 7¾@ 7¾c. Bacon: clear rib offered at 8¾c; sales at quotations. Hams: sugar cured firm; good demand; 14¼@15c. Whisky active; prices advanced; 90c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, July 23.—Flour: fair demand and market firmer. Wheat fair and prices advanced 1@2c; No. 2 white Wabash, $1,60; No. 3 do, $1,50; amber Michigan scarce; cash $1,80. Corn a shade better; high mixed, 46¾@47c; low mixed, 46@46½c. Oats dull and lower; No. 1, 33c; No. 2, 31c. Feed and hay dull; no sales.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 23.—Flour depressed; superfine $4,75; double extra $5,50; treble $5,75 @7,25. Pork $13,25. Bacon firmer at 9, 9½@ 9¾c. Hams: sugar cured 15¾@16c. Cotton: sales of 80 bales; nominally good ordinary 20c; low middling 21c; middling 22c; receipts 73 bales; no exports; stock 10,551.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, July 23.—Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat: No. 1 Milwaukee $1,28; No. 2 Milwaukee $1,21. Corn scarce and firm; high mixed 41¾c. Oats in demand fair; No. 2 29½c. Rye steady and in moderate demand; fall No. 2 57c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—Flour very dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; old red $1,80; new red $1,75. Oats unchanged. Corn nominally unchanged; yellow 60@62c; mixed western 60@60c. Crude petroleum 15¼@15¾c; refined 22¾c. Provisions quiet and steady; mess pork $14.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 23.—Flour very firm but unchanged. Wheat very firm and better; No. 1 red winter $1,70; No. 2 do $1,55. Corn quiet at 40@40c. Oats dull at 34c. Petroleum: refined very strong and firm at 20½@21c car lots; 21½@22c trade lots.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION, July 23.—100 bbls flour, Fred Owens, 1 car lime, A G Neff; 1 do do, J S Shinn; 140 bills handles, 7 bales b corn, W Marduff; 1 bbl eggs, W & J Carson; 2 cars staves, J M Hemphill; 1 car shingles, W McQuewan; 4 bxs drugs, W H Brinton; five half bbls, Tate and Co; 1 car s pipe, James Reno; 4 pkgs ware C Gliss; 1 tub cheese, F Beckert; 14 bxls apples, 2 do potatoes, F Owens; 18 bbls whisky, R Carson; 15 do do, Fred Owens; 1 car lumber, H H Morrison; 1 do do, Reed Bro; 1 do wheat, Gilmore & Co; 1 do lumber, J B Chambers; 400 sks flour, Geo Stewart.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY, July 23.—1 car lime, T P Henderson; 7 pkgs butter, Head C & Co; 1 bbl eggs, 1 tub butter, Paul & G; 4 bgs potatoes, Geyer & M; 4 do do, H & A Dietz; 1 bbl lime, McCandless & Co; 2 bbls eggs G A Whitaker; 17 hides, Graham & S; 4 bdls hides, G Rann; 18 cars coal, Coleman R & Co; 21 do do, Armstrong D & Co; 37 do do, S M Kier & Co; 1 car junk, McDermud; 1 do do, Thos Thornton; 24 cars ore, McKnight P & Co.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R., July 23.—1 car wheat, Marshall K & Co; 1 car mail, Pier Dannals & Co; 1 car lunches, Sigel & S; 1 car do do, Dunbar & Co; 25 cases matches, Haworth & D; 22 do do, Speiter & W; 1 car mill feed, Bricker & Co; 1 car oats, James Graham; 34 sks rags, McCullough S & Co; 3 cars oil bbls, R D Moore; 100 flour, T C Jenkins; 1 car oats, Derrington & Co; 1 car p bbls, Lewis O & P; 300 oil bbls, 6 sks potatoes, 10 bbls apples, 4 bbls eggs, 4 kgs butter, Head C & Co; 100 bbls sausages, J Paul; 4 cars oil bbls apples, H Riddle; 5 bbls apples, Voigt M & Co; 3 bbls eggs, F Duff & Son.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, July 23.—40 bbls flour, 60 sks do, W Jenkins & Bro; 5 do whisky, Milligan Bro & Co; 1 do do, Marshall Bro; 100 pails lard, R Owens; 2 bbls glue, Harris & E; 100 pails lard, Dalzell & Pyle; 8 bbls whisky, E T Devlin; 295 bbls oil, H Rea Jr; 169 cases b powder, 300 sks flour, T C Jenkins; 50 bbls flour, Houck McC & Co; 20 bbls spirits, Dillinger & S; 5 cars shooldersy 79 sks lard, E H Myers & Co; 200 bbls flour, Shoemaker & Co; 400 sks do, Watt Lang & Co; 270 bales fellies, 5 do hubs, Hare Bro; 40 bbls b wines, Shipton & W; 2 cars wheat, Marshall K & Co; 10 bbls vinegar, Head C & Co; 2 bbls eggs Voigt M & Co; 10 bbls oil, R E Sellers & Co; 7 rolls leather, W Flaccus & Son; 54 bxs cheese, N J Braden; 13 bbls eggs, W H Graff & Co; 74 sks rags, R & R McClellan; 127 tres hams, R Sellers & Co; 1 car shingles, S & W H Martin; 1 car oats, Houck McC & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, July 23.—10 bbls shafts, H Rea Jr; 3 bbls Lyle, Barchfield & Co; 15 bbls m dust, J C Bullitt; 15 pails tobacco, John Wilson & Son; 5 bxs grain, Dadds & Clacky; 142 sks wheat, Hitchcock Wer & Co; 2 car loads, Wm Jeffries; 2 cars hams, Layer S & Co; 2 bbls eggs, Loir & Cooley; 8 s m frames, Straw & Morton; 2 ward robes, H Berger; 12 safes, Diemler Bro; 16 pails tobacco, J W Morris & Co; 3 bxs hams, Jas Mill & Co; 10 tres beef, E H Myers & Co; 20 bxs bacon, R Sellers & Co; 2 tres hams, Wm Beeson; 50 pails tobacco, J Fullerton & Son; 38 casks p ash, Excelsior F G C; 70 bales b corn, J Graff; 80 sks corn, McHenry & H; 1 car corn, Scott & G; 416 rolls paper, Edwin Lare & Co; 50 bbls flour, S S Marvin; 262 sks malt, Meyer & Co; 4 iron safes, Hall's S & L Co; 5 bbls can oement, S Ewart & Co; 6 bbls do do, J P Smith & Son; 70 bbls cement, W H Nantker; 100 bbls flour, Schomaker & Co; 236 pig lead, Beymer B & Co; 85 bbls flour, Laing & Mck; 100 do do, D Wallace; 30 tres hams

LY GAZETTE.

HE CAPITAL.

...ue July Agricultural Report.

Competitive Examination—Cabinet Meeting—Railway Commissioners Appointed.

WASHINGTON, July 23, 1872.

JULY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The July report of agriculture is now ready. The reports of corn represent nine hundred and eighty-one counties, including an area usually producing 700,000,000 bushels annually, and indicating an increase of three per cent. This is equivalent to more than three-fourths of a million acres, and the total area in this great crop of the country, which nearly equals in extent the aggregate of all other tilled crops together, is probably about thirty-five million acres. The States in which an increase of acreage is reported are as follows: New Jersey, 2 per cent.; Pennsylvania, 2; South Carolina, 2; Georgia, 1; Alabama, 3; Mississippi, 1; Louisiana, 8; Texas, 5; Arkansas, 4; West Virginia, 2; Kentucky, 2; Ohio, 2; Michigan, 10; Indiana, 1; Illinois, 2; Iowa, 1; Missouri, 4; Kansas, 18; Nebraska, 20; California, 11. Every diminution appears in Maine of 4 per cent.; Vermont, 7; Massachusetts, 4; Rhode Island, 5; Connecticut, 6; New York, 1; North Carolina, 2; Tennessee, 1; Wisconsin, 4; Minnesota, 5. The acreage in the remaining States reported the same as last year; of reports from the 989 counties, 263 place the condition above one hundred; 413 below one hundred. Illinois is one hundred; 413 below one hundred. Illinois is represented by sixty-five counties, of which twenty-two stand above the average and twenty-three below. Of sixty-four counties in Missouri, the condition of corn is above the average in sixteen, and below in twenty-five. Of thirty-six counties in Kansas, eight only send figures less than one hundred. In Iowa, where cool, cloudy weather generally prevailed in the spring, followed by changeable weather, and in some sections heavy rains, only two report the condition as above 100; and in Ohio, where the drought has been severe, there are but three reports of figures higher than 100. The States making returns higher than 100 are Vermont, 101; North Carolina, 101; Alabama, 110; Mississippi, 110; Louisiana, 119; Texas, 110; Kentucky, 103; California, 101.

The following are returns of the condition below an average: Maine, 96; New Hampshire, 98; Massachusetts, 98; Rhode Island, 96; Pennsylvania, 95; Delaware, 92; Maryland, 92; Virginia, 94; South Carolina, 96; Georgia, 94; Florida, 78; Arkansas, 95; West Virginia, 95; Ohio, 90; Michigan, 96; Indiana, 90; Illinois, 99; Wisconsin, 88; Minnesota, 86; Iowa, 88; Missouri, 97; Kansas, 98; Nebraska, 97; Oregon, 99; Tennessee is placed at 100.

Wheat.—The improvement in the condition of wheat is reported from New York, Maryland, Virginia, Michigan, Missouri, Kansas, and to slight degree in some other States, while a small decline is reported in Ohio and some Southern States. The average in winter wheat States stands as follows: Connecticut, 94; New York, 78; New Jersey, 69; Pennsylvania, 69; Delaware, 75; Maryland, 57; Virginia, 99; North Carolina, 112; South Carolina, 103; Georgia, 102; Alabama, 116; Mississippi, 108; Texas, 145; Arkansas, 106; Tennessee, 109; West Virginia, 98; Kentucky, 112; Ohio, 75; Indiana, 88; Missouri, 66. Of States producing almost excusively spring wheat: Maine, 108; New Hampshire, 103; Vermont, 104; Wisconsin, 101; Minnesota, 110; Iowa, 108; Nebraska, 112; Oregon, 95; Colorado, which is not fully reported, 120 for early sown and 112 for late; Kansas, spring 95, winter 60; Illinois, spring 104, winter 92; Michigan, spring 90, white 81. The average condition of the United States is almost exactly the same as in June or 94—6 per cent less than an average. The quality of the grain is uniformly superior. In the middle States, into Ohio, Michigan and Missouri, and wherever an inferior condition is reported the straw is short, but the heads are generally long and well filled. The kernel is plump and heavy.

EXPOSURES OF THE CONFEDERATE ARCHIVES.

The letter of Jacob Thompson to G. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State of the Southern Confederacy, found among the Confederate archives which have recently been sold to this Government, shows that Thompson was the regularly authorized agent of the Confederacy, both for the purpose of procuring the burning of New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis and Cincinnati, and for organizing a counter-revolution at the North. For these purposes Thompson and his associates, Clay, Holcomb and Saunders, were supplied with a million dollars in gold and in furtherance of these schemes they were in communication with residents at the North, and met some of them personally at Niagara. The St. Albans raid and the attempt to free Confederate prisoners at Johnson's Island were some of the results.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

Pleasant weather with south-westerly winds will probably continue on Wednesday in the Southern and Gulf States; the area of lowest barometer now down the St. Lawrence valley, with cloud and rain over New York and New England; partly cloudy and pleasant weather prevail from Pennsylvania to Virginia; a rising barometer and clearing weather west of Lake Huron; an area of low barometer with local storms, diminishing in force, move eastward on Tuesday night into Central Illinois.

RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED.

The President this morning appointed L. M. Fouike, Calvin Brown and Eugene L. Sullivan, of California, to be commissioners to examine and report upon the railroad and telegraph line constructed by the Southern Pacific Road Company.

CABINET MEETING.

All the heads of Departments were present at the Cabinet meeting to-day except Secretary Delano, who left Washington last night to participate in the canvass in North Carolina.

CONFEDERATE EXAMINATIONS.

A competitive examination will be held on the 2d of August for the purpose of filling a vacancy in the office of Deputy Controller of the Currency.

THE RIVERS.

OFFICE OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. A. / Pittsburgh, Pa., July 23, 1872. /

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours, ending at 8 P. M., July 23, 1872.

	ABOVE LOW WATER.		CHANGES.	
	FEET.	INCHES.	RISE.	FALL.
Omaha	12	9	0	1 0 4
Davenport	4	6	0	0 0 4
Leav'nw'rth	11	3	*	* *
Keokuk	4	10	0	0 4 0
Cairo	19	2	0	0 0 0
St. Louis	17	9	0	1 0 6
Pittsburgh	6	7	0	1 0 6
Cincinnati	18	0	0	1 0 0
Louisville	8	0	1	10 0 0
Memphis	13	2	0	1 0 0
Vicksburg	18	6	0	10 0 0
Nashville	3	2	0	0 0 0

W. E. SMITH,
Observer Sig. Ser. U. S. Army.

*Yesterday's report not received.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—River eighteen feet six inches; rising. Arrived—Charmer, Evansville. Departed—Henry Probasco, St. Louis; Exchange, Pittsburgh. The steamer Louisville loses fifty thousand dollars by the failure of C. G. Wayne, of New Orleans. Several other Cincinnati boats also lose.

EVANSVILLE, July 23.—Cloudy and hot; mercury 88. River risen 4 inches. Down—Shamrock, 8:30 A. M.; Tom Reese, 10; Shannon, noon; Grey Eagle, 12:30 P. M.; Mary Ament, 1:30; Rapidan No. 2, 5; Quickstep, 7. Up—Towboat, 10 P. M.; H. S. Turner, 2; Idlewild, 4; Fayette, 9. Business light.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—Arrived—Clinton, 28, Paul; Andy Johnson, Keokuk; Iron Mountain, Cairo; Friendship and Legal Tender, Memphis; Wilson, Keckuk; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg; Minnesota, Cairo; Warner, New Orleans. Departed—Dubuque, St. Paul; Andy Johnson, Keokuk; Colorado, Vicksburg; Minnesota, Ohio river; River rising. Cloudy and excessively warm.

LOUISVILLE, July 23.—Arrived—Nat Williams, Madison; Weano and barges, Ironton; Morning Star, Henderson. Departed—Williams, Madison; Weano and barges, Ironton; Morning Star, Henderson; Cornelia, Cairo. The following tow boats with coal have arrived from Pittsburgh—Dodsworth, Charley McDonald, Lioness, Hornet, Diamond, Eagle, Tigress, Fred. Wilson and Sam Roberts. All but the McDonald returned to Pittsburgh. The latter goes below. River rising steadily; 7 feet 3 inches in canal; 5 feet 2 inches in chute. Warm; indications of rain to-night.

CAIRO, July 23.—Arrived—City of Cairo, New Orleans, 1 P. M.; Bon Accord, Tennessee river, 2; Imperial, New Orleans; Arkansas Belle, Evansville, 4; City of Chester, St. Louis, 5; Tom Reese, Cincinnati, 5; Lady Lee, Red river, 8. Departed—Mary Poe, Red river, 1 P. M.; City of Cairo, Louisville, 2; Bon Accord, City of Tom Reese, St. Louis, 6. River stationary. Clear; thermometer 90 at dark.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS,

From Various Points.

—Judge Griffith, of Jersey City, died on Sunday.

—The steamer New England, which struck a ledge off the coast of Maine, on Monday, was valued at $140,000.

—Judge John Bull, a California pioneer, a native of Peru, Ind., died of apoplexy at Placerville, Cal., on Monday.

—Major Sherrett Ramsey, aged 88, the oldest paymaster in the United States Navy, died in Gettysburg on Tuesday.

—Rio Janeiro advices say the three iron-clads for which the Argentine Congress voted two million dollars, have been ordered from the United States.

—A dispatch from Victoria says a report is received that all the white settlers at the forks of the Skeena, in British Columbia, were murdered by Indians.

—Tom Murphy writes from Long Branch that he believes President Grant himself paid for his sea-side cottage, and that he (Murphy) didn't contribute anything toward it at any rate.

—London papers received by the last mail contain an advertisement of the Western Union Telegraph Company for a loan of a million and a half dollars for the erection of a building on the corner of Broadway and Dey street, in New York.

—A special from Matamoras, Mexico, says that information has reached there that Narvez with five hundred men has occupied Lulis de Tamaulipas. The revoutionary Colonel Salazar has captured the town of Hanuco, near Tampico, with its garrison, and shot its commander. Martinez attacked San Luis on the 1st instant, but had to retire. General Cadina is to join him. Diaz is reported in Lagos. Rocha is still in Monterey, and Trevino and Quiroga in Coahuila. Palacios has been appointed Governor of Coahuila.

HOME NEWS.

Persons leaving the city for the country, during the summer months, can have the GAZETTE by mail, at special rates, by leaving their names at our counting room.

For Rent—A desirable room on second floor, GAZETTE building, fronting on Smithfield street, suitable for an office. For terms, apply at GAZETTE Counting Room.

Alleged Malicious Mischief.

Yesterday morning Mr. Samuel McElhaney, of the Lawrenceville and Evergreen Passenger Railway, made an information before Alderman McMasters, charging one John Henry with malicious mischief. The plaintiff states that the ...ious mischief. The plaintiff states that the railroad company had constructed over their railroad company had constructed over their ...run" was conducted. The defendant being annoyed by the water running upon his premises, during the heavy rain on Sunday, made a hole in the wall of the culvert and so caused break in the wall of the railway track, doing the water to rush on the railway track, doing such damage that the cars could not run. A warrant was issued.

Temperance Meeting.

The officers of the Allegheny County Christian Temperance Alliance organized an auxiliary society in the Sixth ward, Allegheny, last evening in the Sixth U. P. Church. The devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Dr. Clark. The Constitution was read by Mr. Ingram and fully explained.

Addresses were delivered by Rev. Jos. Hudson, Messrs. T. H. Rabe and W. B. Ross. The meeting was entertained with vocal music by Prof. Johnson and others. It was a very good and interesting meeting, the church being pretty well filled. Had the weather been agreeable, the house would undoubtedly have been crowded. Upwards of fifty persons signed the constitution and pledge.

Violation of the Game Laws.

John Heindrick of Allegheny City seems to have a desire to be considered a sportsman. He carries a ouble barelled gun and every day sallies forth into the hills around Allegheny City to shoot what game he can find. He has a peculiar liking for blue birds and robins and shoots them whenever they cross his path. Not satisfied with killing these inoffensive creatures of the air, he hunts for their nests, and, having found them, destroys their eggs and their young. Anthony Trover having noticed this peculiarity of Heindrick's yesterday visited Alderman Arent's office and made an information against the "sportsman," charging him with violating the game laws. A warrant was issued for Heindrick's arrest.

Western University of Pennsylvania.

We have just received a catalogue of the Western University of Pennsylvania for 1871-2. The institution seems to be in a very prosperous condition, judging from the number of Professors and students. With so large a corps of instructors it cannot but be excelled in this section, and students must certainly find there all the advantages necessary for a thorough education. The fact that so large a class of young men have just completed a seven years' course of study is a credit not only to the University, but also to our city. The establishing of special courses in Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Modern Languages, History and Rhetoric will meet the wants of our young men who do not have time to take a full course.

Felonious Assault.

A young man named Fair visited the Mayor's office yesterday morning and made a complaint against several young men, charging them with felonious assault and battery. As the parties are not arrested, we withhold their names. It appears that he and his assailants are employed in building a bridge across a gorge in Linden Grove. On the previous evening they had been indulged in drinking, and while under the influence of liquor attempted to walk across the stringers of the bridge. Young Fair, while attempting the hazardous feat, was made a target of by his companions, who threw stones at him. One of the missiles struck Fair and he fell from the trestle work to the ground beneath. His companions, thinking he was killed, ran away, and the unfortunate man lay on the ground for four hours before he was discovered. Medical assistance was procured, when it was found that the stone had cut him severely on the head, and that one of his legs had been so injured by the fall that the physician thinks paralysis will ensue. Warrants were issued for the men who assaulted him.

Meeting of the Street Committee—Contracts Let.

The Street Committee of Councils met last evening at Municipal Hall, with a full attendance of members, and Dr. Arthurs in the chair. An unusually long session was held, and considerable discussion indulged in, especially upon the question of rebuilding the Suke's Run Sewer.

The following contracts were let:

For grading, paving and curbing Forty-second street to St. Clair alley.

For grading, paving and curbing Forty-seventh street to E. Bracken; Thirty-eighth street to John Hastings; Twenty-fourth street to Fifth ward; Harlem street to John McGee; Roberts street to Joan Hastings; Twenty eighth street to P. C. Merrick, John street to John McGee; Cypress alley to Mumm & Co.; De Villiers street to Mumm & Co.

The rebuilding of the Ann street or Suke's Run sewer, which is to run from Fifth avenue to the mouth of Suke's Run culvert was let to Mumm & Co.

On motion adjourned.

The Moore Inquest.

Acting Deputy Coroner Butler yesterday evening concluded the inquest on the body of the late William Moore, who was killed on Monday morning by the explosion of the boiler at Price's foundry, corner of Price and Logan streets. Very little further testimony was taken, and what was taken threw but little additional light on the cause of the disaster. Mr. Atkinson, the boiler inspector, stated that from the appearance of the boiler he believed that the cause of the explosion was not a too small supply of water. It was his opinion that it resulted from an escape valve being filled up.

The jury returned a verdict of death from the accidental explosion of the boiler, and recommended that greater care should be exercised in the selection of persons to fill the position of engineers. Of course the recommendation will be forgotten and no action taken upon it. It is eminently proper that greater care should be taken in the selection of engineers, and that some guarantee for their proficiency should be given before a boiler is entrusted to their care. If an engineer is not thoroughly competent it cannot be wondered at that explosions occur.

THE TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

The Conferees Meeting Last Night—No Decision—Another Adjournment.

Last night, pursuant to adjournment, the Congressional Conferees for the Twenty third District held another meeting at the Monongahela House. All were present, the counties being represented respectively by Messrs. John Sheriff H. S. Fleming and John Chalfant, for Allegheny county. Gen. John N. Purviance, Col. John M. Thompson and Dr. A. W. Acheson for Washington, and Messrs. T. H. Allison, Charles Silverman and A. J. Henry, for Armstrong.

They commenced balloting about eight o'clock, and had cast one ballots with discussions which prolonged the session until ten o'clock. About a dozen ballots were taken, but no decision was arrived at, Allegheny standing for Graham, Butler for McJunkin, and Armstrong for Jackson.

Finding it impossible to come to terms, the conferees finally adjourned until eleven o'clock this morning.

THE OBSERVATORY ROBBERY.

Returned from the West—On the Wrong Track—The Suspected Man Not Guilty—No Clue to the Robber.

At the time of the publication of the particulars concerning the recent robbery at the Allegheny Observatory, we stated that the detectives were at work with a fair prospect of finding the perpetrator of the crime. Yesterday, however, further information was received, from which it would seem that the identification or apprehension of the thief will be a matter of much more difficulty than was anticipated. At the time it was supposed that a party familiar with the Observatory had taken it, not through any criminal intent, but from a fancy that he owned it. The whereabouts of the man were ascertained and officer Bowden of the special detective force went out to the place—Fruitport, Michigan—in the full expectation of securing the glass. Upon arriving there he made inquiries quietly, and was astonished to find that the man who had been suspected had not been out of the village for almost seven weeks. Several respectable citizens of the place, upon being made acquainted with the object of the officer's visit, made this statement, while the proprietor of the hotel at which the suspected party boarded, also has positive proof that the man had not been away from his house but a day in the last ten weeks—a statement which he verified by the entries on his books, and which he was ready to make affidavit. Corroborative evidence also was furnished in the fact that the journey between Fruitport and Pittsburgh and return would occupy fully five days, and that the man's absence for so long a time could not be noted.

Officer Bowden upon learning these facts, considered that he was on the wrong track and without communicating with the man he had traveled so far to see, or even letting him know he was in town, started back home. He arrived yesterday morning, and although his story could be verified in a measure disappointment yet his action in making no attempt at arrest was approved. The officer says he conversed with half a dozen of the most responsible men of the village, without letting them know the precise object of his visit, and that he is satisfied he was on the wrong trail. The robbery was committed on the eighth of July, and if the man first suspected, was not away from his village home for the last seven or eight weeks, if could not been committed by him. The hotel keeper Mr. M. B. Converse expressed his willingness at any time to make affidavit to the truth of his statement, and was exceedingly anxious that the officer should have an interview with the object of his search, but under the circumstances, this was declined by Mr. Bowden.

It has been stated that the suspected party was seen in this city within the past few weeks but upon communicating with the persons who claimed to have seen him we found none had seen him here since last May. This leaves the matter in greater mistification than before, and there is now no clue to the robber.

Practical Jewelers are Smithfield street, to attend to the manufacture of any special article of jewelry that patrons desire.

DEMOCRATS IN COUNCIL.

Yesterday's Convention — J. H. Bailey, Esq., on the Situation—Permanent Organization—W. D. Moore, Esq., as Conciliator—List of Vice Presidents Filing the Shrievalty — Adjournment Without Action.

The Democratic Convention for the nomination of candidates for county offices ascribed yesterday morning, according to announcement, in the Criminal Court room at the Court House.

About twenty minutes past ten o'clock, by which time there was an evident anxiety on the part of some of the delegates to "commence work," a motion was made that the Convention come to order, and the name of a gentleman suggested for temporary chairman. About the same time J. H. Bailey, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic County Executive Committee, ascended the platform and announced that under authority as Chairman of the County Committee, it was his duty to call the Convention to order.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

After the Convention had been called to order, Mr. Bailey said he was fully alive to the fact that this was not the time for talk, that delegates had assembled for the purpose of work, and that any detailed address would be out of place. He would crave the indulgence of the delegates for a few moments, however, for the purpose of referring to a matter not wholly personal. He didn't deem it necessary to give a detailed statement concerning his course at the Baltimore Convention. It so turned out that in that Convention he stood somewhat in opposition to the course pursued by the remaining members of the Allegheny county delegation. He did not think this the proper time to allude minutely to all the circumstances which led him to pursue the course that he did. It was enough to say that the record made in that Convention was finished, and he had no excuses to offer. He desired to state, for fear that his course might be misunderstood by those who did not know him, that he experienced no difficulty in making up his mind after the nomination had been made by the Convention. He need not tell those who knew him that where the Democracy lead, he would cheerfully and readily follow; and it was unnecessary, too, to say that what he desired he intended to work for, with all the energy he possessed. He did not intend merely to vote for Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown, but he intended to labor for their success in the coming campaign. [Applause.] The party, he said, had entered upon the campaign with the determination to win success, and all the indomitable will of the party will be exerted to accomplish this object. The gentleman excused himself for the prolixity of his remarks, and concluded with the ejaculation, "May God defend the right."

APPOINTING SECRETARIES.

The Chair announced that the next business in order was the appointment of temporary secretaries. Considerable excitement was manifested by a number of delegates at this stage of the proceedings, and the name of Judge Sterrett was suggested, believing that they have faithfully filled their office, and holding as a general rule that upright and capable Judges who have been thoroughly tested, should be retained in office as long as possible without regard to their former party predilections.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Chairman stated that he had two communications from the German Reform League and the Committee representing the Liberal Republicans, and if it was the will of the Convention he would read them. He read as follows:

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION: We the undersigned Liberal Republicans and German Reform members of the Conference Committee, respectfully suggest, that the Democratic Convention adjourn Tuesday, the 30th day of August next, and appoint a Committee to select candidates for the joint support of the three parties at the ensuing state and county election.

JOHN F. BENNETT,
JOHN CAMPBELL, JR.,
JAMES KING,
THOS. W. HEATLY,
Liberal Republicans.
CHARLES BAUER,
GEO. C. HESS,
N. W. RADER,
JOHN A. ROSS,
C. SCHLEGEL,
German Reformers.

PITTSBURGH, July 22d, 1872.

John H. Bailey, Esq., Chairman of the County Convention.

DEAR SIR:—We the undersigned Committee of the Liberal Republicans and German Reformers, ask you to appoint a Committee of five, to confer with us, and agree upon the candidates for the several county offices, so that we may unite our strength in the coming political campaign.

JOHN F. BENNETT,
JOHN CAMPBELL, JR.,
THOMAS W. HEATLY,
CHAS. F. BAUER,
GEO. C. HESS,
N. W. RADER,
JOHN A. ROSS,
C. SCHLEGEL.

These communications were received and ordered to be filed.

ADJOURNMENT BROACHED.

Mr. Alexander offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Chairman be authorized to appoint a committee of nine, of which he shall be Chairman, to be taken three from the middle district, three from the northern, and three from the southern district, to confer with all other organizations disposed to affiliate or act with the Democrats in the coming campaign in regard to the re-election of candidates, and report their action to this convention on the re-assembling, with such recommendations as they may think proper.

Mr. Magee thought that some time for the re-assembling of the Convention should be named in the resolution. He also stated that a County Executive Committee should be appointed so that the machinery of the party could be put in order immediately. He then moved to amend the resolution by inserting "that when the Convention adjourns it adjourns to meet on August 20th."

CONFUSION.

Some of the delegates were not satisfied with the turn of affairs. One whose name did not reach us, moved as a substitute, that the Convention proceed to nominate three candidates for the Constitutional Convention.

The motion was promptly met by cries of "no, no; let's vote on the resolution," etc.

Another delegate moved that the Convention proceed to nominate a candidate for Sheriff.

These motions were becoming embarrassing, and as some confusion prevailed, the chair announced that no motion would be entertained until order was restored.

Quiet was secured in a few seconds, and Mr. Reel, profiting by Baltimore experience, promptly called the previous question. This call was sustained, and the resolution, as amend by Mr. Magee, was adopted.

A motion was then adopted directing the chair to announce the Committee of Conference through the public press, as it was thought time would be required to make the proper appointments.

Another effort was made to have the Convention nominate candidates for the Constitutional Convention and for Sheriff, but a motion to adjourn checked the effort, and the Convention adjourned to meet at the time designated in the resolution.

THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

Following is the Committee of Conference appointed by Mr. Moor under the resolution adopted yesterday morning in the Democratic Convention:

Wm. D. Moore, Chairman.

North Side—F. M. Hutchinson, T. Brent Swearingen, Capt. Jas. H. Stewart.

Middle District—Jno. H. Bailey, Thos. J. Keenan, Henry A. Freyvogle.

South Side—J. P. Heisel, Robert B. Guthrie, Daniel Berg.

EAST BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.

Special Meeting.

The Council of East Birmingham held a special meeting last evening, especially in relation to the paving of Jane street.

Present—Messrs. Ettemiller, Brown, Felker, Fox, Kemler, Ihmsen, Miller, Fischer, Hahn and Burgess Dressel in the chair.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Mr. Burgess stated the object of the meeting.

A petition to pave Jane street between Nineteenth and Twenty-seventh streets, with wooden pavement was read. It was signed by twenty-seven property holders representing 1701 feet frontage on the part of Jane street.

A remonstrance against wooden pavement on that street, but in favor of cobble stone, signed by thirty property holders, was also read.

Mr. Ihmsen stated that he was in favor of wooden pavement, but he would like to satisfy the greatest number of the property holders. As matters now stand he thought it would be better not to pave it at all this season.

Mr. Kemler stated that according to his opinion it would afford better satisfaction if the street was not paved at all this season. Furthermore, Mr. Kemler was greatly in doubt whether it could be finished this season yet. He thought it would affect a great many poor people who would perhaps be obliged to sell their property to pay for the paving.

Mr. Brown stated that at the last meeting the Council decided to have the street paved and leave the question of wooden or marble stone to a vote of the property holders. Now the 1,701 feet do not represent a majority of the feet frontage. He thought the Councils, as the remonstrance does not give the number of feet, could not do anything at all at this meeting.

Mr. Etternliller said that the gentleman who had the remonstrance against wooden pavement only started out at noon, and many would have signed it had they had a chance to sign it.

Mr. Fox moved that the matter be laid over so that Council could ascertain the number of feet frontage represented on the remonstrance against wooden pavement. Carried.

Mr. Schutte, the Street Commissioner was requested to state the condition of the water courses made by the P. V. & C. R. R. Co., stated that the Company had no sufficient water courses at all, which causes the Street Commissioner great trouble by the frequent washes.

Mr. Brown stated that in this matter the Street Committee was powerless, and Mr. Ettemiller, chairman of the Street Committee again took the floor and explained the nature of the R. R. Co., and was received coolly, but afterward a promise was give that the matter would be attended to, but a promise with the R. R. Co. was the same as a refusal, and the people residing on the line of the road are suffering great damage by this infamous action of the Company. The borough Solicitor should be instructed to take the matter to Court.

Mr. Johnson moved that the Solicitor be instructed to institute legal proceedings against the Railroad company to compel them to carry out the provisions of the ordinance granting them the right of way through the borough. Carried.

A remonstrance against the paving of Twenty-fourth street was read. The signers only want it graded, but postpone the paving to next season.

A petition for the grading and paving of Twenty-fourth street was granted, however, at the last meeting, therefore the matter was laid over till the next meeting.

The Clerk read a petition for the grading and paving of Mary street from Seventeenth to Eighteenth streets. Prayer of petitioners granted and an ordinance for the same was passed.

A petition for lamp posts on Josephine street, at the corner of 19th, 20th and 21st streets. On motion it was ordered that the lamps be erected.

A petition for a fire plug at the corner of 17th and Mary streets was read.

The prayer of the petitioners was granted.

A petition for the grading, paving and curbing of Carey alley, commencing at east side of 24th street to the west side of 25th street.

The prayer of the petitioners on motion was granted.

The clerk read a petition from property owners of East Birmingham, asking that such measures be taken that stairs be erected on the 12 foot alley running north from Pius street, at the intersection of Josephine street with the Brownsville road, and that a sewer be erected on said alley. Referred to the Street Committee to report at next meeting.

Mr. Felker, Inspector, if you please. A young Mingo chief, named Mononga, who lived near the river, loved Hela, a dusky daughter of a neighboring chief. There was a rival, who succeeded in winning over the old father, if he didn't the girl, and they bitterly opposed the union so ardently desired by Mononga and Hela.

Feeling that they were in danger, why they determined to die together. Hand in hand they walked down to the river bank, one day, and kissing each other fondly, sang to their canoe, by Liza Jane," they plunged in, locked in each other's arms, and the rippling waters closed over them forever.

They were soon missed at the Indian village. The breakfast things remained unwashed on account of Hela's absence, and the billiard saloon where the young chief was accustomed to play into good all day anxiously inquired, "Where, now, is Mononga?"

It began to be surmised among their friends that they had eloped. Inquiries were made at the various livery stables and at the railroad depot, but no traces of the fugitives could be obtained. At length some one found on the river bank Hela's parasol and Dolly Varden sweetness, and Mononga's dignity, and pipe lay. Cruelly parted in life, in death they were not divided, for the euphonious aborigines uniting their names, conferred the title of Monongahela upon the river in which the fair and ripping waves they had found a watery grave. And now the combined spirits of Monongahela

"Here's a little 'Monongahela,'" said a Pittsburgh man, producing a bottle, (he had wept profusely during the touching recital), "let's drink to their memory."

And we did.

FRANCIS JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

HARRISBURG, June 26, 1872.

BREVITIES.

THE A. P. Calkw band will hold their second annual pic nic to-day at Monitor grove.

A LITTLE WAIF who was sent to the Allegheny Poor Farm about two weeks since, died yesterday.

THE people of Bidwell street, Allegheny, are still anxiously awaiting the repair of that throughfare.

MR. J. W. KERR, the well known architect residing here, is sojourning in Ireland at present. At last accounts he was in Dublin.

ANOTHER car load of Chinamen have arrived at Beaver Falls where they will be employed in the cutlery establishment. Some of them speak English well.

THE store of J. J. East, No. 104 Federal street, Allegheny, was entered by burglars early Monday morning, and some pocket knives, wallets and pocket books taken.

A MAN named Henry Foot while laying water pipe on Troy Hill, had one of his legs terribly crushed by a large mass of earth falling on him. He was taken to his home on Green street, Allegheny.

THE persons attending market at Soho are perplexed over systematic robberies which are being made in the market house. Yesterday the till of a widow woman was rubbed of all that was in it. No clue to the thieves.

LOWRIE STREET, Allegheny, is closed up, owing to the heavy rains. The stone abutments of the bridge over Earlise street, became loosened, and the structure fell about eighteen inches. This made travel insecure, and so the street has been closed.

A THROWING match will take place on Thursday at McKee's Rocks, between Hoosier, Tom Voorhis, Harry, Copper Bottom, Cold Water Billy, and Charley Evans. These horses paced at Economy last week, and the time made in the shortest heat was 2:22.

SUBSCRIPTION books are now open for a narrow gauge railway from Pittsburgh to Georgetown, in Beaver county on the south side of the river. The length of the projected road will be about thirty miles, extending through a rich and valuable section of country

THE Trinity Lyceum at a meeting held in Trinity Hall, corner of Fulton street and Centre avenue, elected the following officers: M. Marmon, President; G. F. Laurent, Vice President; Frank Witthurn, Recording Secretary; L. Striley, Treasurer; J. H. Friday, Librarian.

A FALSE alarm of fire was sounded last night from Box 31. It was caused by dense volumes of smoke coming from the fourth story windows of the establishment of Feiser & Co., at No. 163 Smithfield street. It appears that men were working the furnaces and that the smoke arose from the fires.

BRIDGE No. 1, on the Butler extension of the West Penn Railroad was so badly damaged by the high water on Sunday evening that trains could not pass over it, a portion of the pier having undermined and fallen. Last evening a train with a lot of timber was dispatched to the locality and the bridge will be treated and in service again to-day. The bridge is on Buffalo creek, four miles from Freeport.

ABOUT 11 o'clock yesterday morning, a young man named Graham was driving a spirited horse attached to a light wagon along Liberty street, when the animal became frightened and commenced kicking. He demolished the dashboard, and this obstruction being removed, the next kick struck Graham on the leg, fracturing it below the knee. Dr. Ure, who was passing, attended to the injured man, who was removed to his home.

LETTERS from attorneys in New York have been received by the heirs of the late Samue Raley, residing near Grantsville, in this county, says the Cumberland, Md., News, informing them that a legacy of six hundred thousand dollars had been bequeathed to them by a deceased uncle in Australia. The heirs of Samuel Raley consist of two sons and four daughters, the oldest being about twenty-four years of age, and the youngest about fourteen. The two elder are boys, and the four others girls; none of them married. They live in a cabin in a little farm in Grantsville district, and are very plain people in quite an humble condition. Should they ever receive this great fortune it will make a wonderful change in their future life.

MONONGAHELA.

An Affecting Historical Romance of Local Interest.

An authentic, and pathetically interesting account of the origin of the name Monongahela is this given, in a story related to the "Fat Contributor" during his sojourn with a companion near the head-waters of that stream. The legend has just found publication in "Gris's" new paper, *Saturdays Night*:

"Speaking of Monongahela," said my companion, as that river was mentioned, "did you ever hear the Indian legend concerning the origin of the name?"

"No. What is it?"

Many years ago," companion began, "before the facilities for eloping were what they are now, a young Mingo chief——"

"Was he a San-Do-Mingo chief?"

"No interruption, if you please. A young Mingo chief, named Mononga, who lived near the river, loved Hela, a dusky daughter of a neighboring chief. There was a rival, who succeeded in winning over the old father, if he didn't the girl, and they bitterly opposed the union so ardently desired by Mononga and Hela.

Feeling that they were in danger, why they determined to die together. Hand in hand they walked down to the river bank, one day, and kissing each other fondly, sang to their canoe, by Liza Jane," they plunged in, locked in each other's arms, and the rippling waters closed over them forever.

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FRANCIS JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

HARRISBURG, June 26, 1872.

CARD.

To Those Desiring a Safe and Profitable Investment.

THE HOMESTEAD BANK AND LIFE INSURANCE CO. wishing to increase its effective capital so as to enable it to meet the increasing demand made on it, to provide homesteads for its patrons, will offer all desiring it, an opportunity of becoming interested as stockholders in this successful and useful enterprise.

To this end the Directors have authorized the opening of subscriptions for two thousand shares additional to the capital stock, on the following terms and conditions, viz:

The par value of the shares is one hundred dollars. Twelve and one-half per cent. on each share will be required to be paid on subscription, and ten per cent. a month thereafter until fifty-two and a half per cent. is paid. The balance (47½ per cent.) will be subject to assessment, not exceeding 2½ per cent. a month. But it is confidently believed that few if any such assessments will ever be called.

This stock will participate equally with the original in all undivided *past earnings*, and in all profits to be made on all unsold lands already purchased by the Company. It has, therefore, a real present value above the amount to be paid on it, and in view of the *absolute safety* of the Company's business and its certainty of profit, it is the most promising investment ever offered to the public in this city.

The books for subscription will be opened at the Bank on Monday, July 27th, at ten o'clock, A. M.

All wishing further information are invited to call at the Bank, 116 Smithfield street.

A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

Don't trust that fine watch to the tender mercies of inferior workmen; but if you want it put in order and not ruined, take it to Haslett & Kennedy's, No. 79 Smithfield street.

Effervescing Crab Orchard Salts, a delightful thirst-quenching beverage, cures dyspepsia, colic, costiveness, bilious affections and headache. F. E. SUIRE & CO., Cin., O. For sale by all druggists.

Fine Jewelry,
Fine Jewelry,
Fine Jewelry,
Fine Jewelry,
at Haslett & Kennedy's, No. 79 Smithfield street.

Wanted—to purchase, National Bank Stocks; also $25,000 Allegheny Valley 7-30 Bonds, by GEORGE HILL & CO., Bankers, Corner Third avenue and Wood street.

The Ink with which the GAZETTE is printed is manufactured by the Diamond Ink Company of this city. Our pressman says he has never used any he liked so well. tf

If you want "Pinckbeck" jewelry don't go to Haslett & Kennedy's, No. 79 Smithfield street; but if you want a real good genuine article and for a reasonable price, that's the place at which you will find it.

Fifty Thousand Dollars to loan on first class mortgages, from $5,000 to $15,000 each, at a low rate of interest. C. Beringer, No. 116 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. M·W&F

The reason why the establishment of Haslett & Kennedy, No. 79 Smithfield street, is so popular among jewelry-buyers is because they are always sure to get a good article at that place.

THE GREELEY DEMOCRACY.

Ratification Meeting at Wood's Run.

A meeting for the ratification of the Baltimore nominees for President and Vice President —Greeley and Brown—was held last night in the Ninth ward, Allegheny, in front of Hartman's tavern at Wood's Run. A platform had been erected and the front of the tavern was copiously decorated. The Wood's Run brass band furnished music.

The meeting was organized by the calling of Mr. James Shipman to the chair. The following list of Vice Presidents was then announced: Messrs. Charles Cummins, John Hughes, Joseph Schiverton, James McChesney, Henry Fowhi, Richard Lanagan, M. Conadin